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FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN ITALY

R & A 1371

27 October 1943

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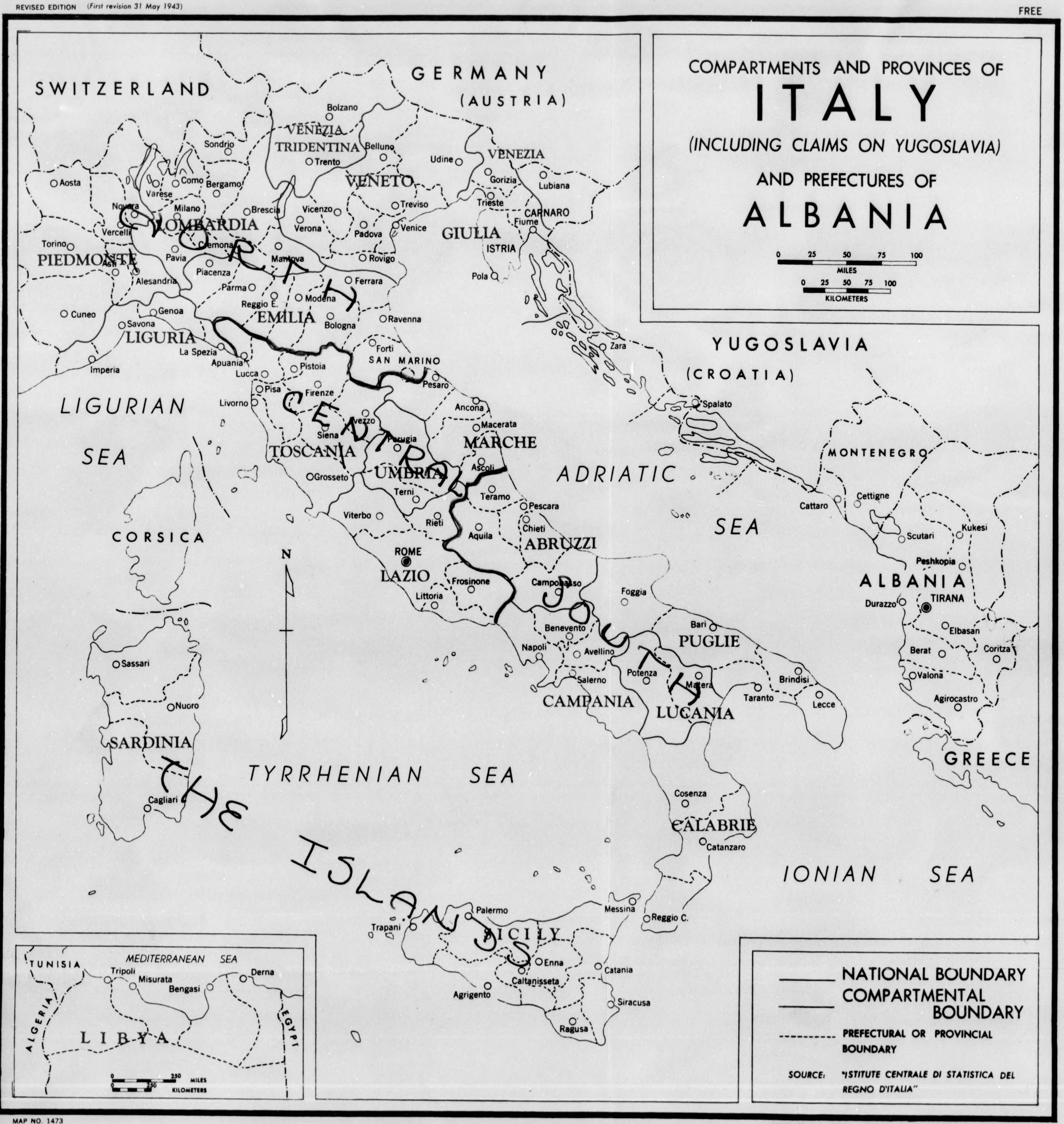
COMPARTMENTS AND PROVINCES OF
ITALY
(INCLUDING CLAIMS ON YUGOSLAVIA)
AND PREFECTURES OF
ALBANIA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YUGOSLAVIA
(CROATIA)
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LUCANIA
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NATIONAL BOUNDARY

COMPARTMENTAL BOUNDARY

PREFECTURAL OR PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY

SOURCE: *"ISTITUTE CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA"*

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FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN ITALY

27 October 1943

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

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October 27, 1943

FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN ITALY

I. SUMMARY

1. In pre-war years, average food consumption levels in Italy were below those of many other European countries. Although some increase could have been made through improvements in distribution facilities, the major responsibility for the situation was the Fascist policy of increased self-sufficiency.

2. Inequities in consumption were important, especially in the large cities. Again, distribution facilities proper were less the cause than were the inequities in income distribution. These, of course, were not peculiar to Italy. Rather, the Mussolini Government made some attempt to improve the situation of low-income groups by schemes of subsidized consumption.

3. In total, the Italian population consumed some 25 million tons of foodstuffs in a pre-war year. Because of the large size of the rural population (and an average level of consumption above that of urban groups) perhaps only about half this quantity moved in distribution channels, as normally conceived.

4. Despite considerable movement of certain foodstuf over long distances, many Italian compartments demonstrated a high degree of self-sufficiency in pre-war years. For groups

of compartments comprising the regions of the Italian mainland, i.e., the North, the Central, and the South, this is even more true. Particularly marked in this respect are the compartments of South Italy which are now occupied, although the situation here was accompanied by a generally low level of consumption. It is worth noting that occupation of Rome without the compartments north of it (Tuscany, Umbria, and Marche) would occasion very serious food shortages in that city.

5. From the beginning of the war to the time of United Nations military activity, average consumption levels fell in Italy by only some 6 percent, but the decline was more marked in urban centers. Thus, total foodstuffs moving in trade channels fell considerably; the degree of regional self-sufficiency was probably increased.

6. Inadequacies of civilian consumption, particularly in the cities, were increased despite the institution of a broad rationing program of foodstuffs.

7. Although distribution facilities (and transport) were partly responsible for this situation, the major difficulty was the extent of illegal retentions on the farms. This amounted to about 15 percent of all foodstuffs produced. Almost one-third of the urban consumption in recent war years was provided through non-legal distribution channels.

8. The Italian administrative organization set up to handle this problem was adjusted during the war period

(especially after mid-1942) in an attempt to improve the distributive system. Despite ever more intensive measures to increase the flow of foodstuffs from the farms, (including the use of military authority in June 1943 -- presumably under German pressure), there is little evidence that these were successful.

9. The 1943 harvest, believed to be a good one, was essentially completed for basic foodstuffs before the beginning of United Nations military activity on the Italian mainland. In general, it is believed that less food has moved to the cities than in corresponding periods of 1942. By the time the rest of Italy is liberated, severe shortages -- above those of recent war years -- must be visualized.

10. The military authorities should make every effort to maximize the utilization of domestically-produced foodstuffs in the feeding of Italians. The main element in the military program should be the provision of foodstuffs in the cities adequate to ensure a ration of at least 2,000 calories per day. The nature of the hoarding problem in Italy is such that this should do much to discourage continued farm retentions. Insofar as supplies are available on the farms -- and there are considerable supplies in presently-occupied zones -- this should rapidly reduce the period for which imports enough to provide some 2,000 calories per day will be necessary. A minimum of direct intervention in the rural areas is recommended.

11. Specific suggestions as to types of foodstuffs (and other civilian goods) to be imported, the type of distribution program, including the institution of canteens, and the trade channels to be used are also ventured.

12. Every effort must be made to allocate transport facilities for the movement of farm produce needed for domestic consumption. In particular, there should be no requisitioning of farm vehicles, carts, draft animals and other equipment that farmers could use for improvised transportation. With proper publicity to the objectives of the food program during the military period, considerable contribution can be made by the farmers if some facilities for them are available.

13. The liberating forces must be induced to respect the legal structure which the Italians are being asked to maintain. Black marketsdealings by soldiers, in wine for example, should be rigidly suppressed. Unless the native population is impressed with the fact that Allied troops and authorities will not countenance the former dishonesty of Fascist officials and German troops, there will be little hope of establishing an efficient distribution system.

14. The relief program of the military authorities will be facilitated if prompt steps are taken for ensuring the civilian food supply. Provision for transportation facilities and supplies of foodstuffs in the early days following reoccupation give the best evidence of the determination of Allied

authorities to improve the food situation. This should reduce the quantity of food that will have to be imported, since farmers' deliveries will increase rapidly; it may thus even reduce the burden upon the transport facilities of the United Nations forces.

II. THE PATTERN OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION

A. Pre-war

1. Quantities Involved. Italian production of basic foodstuffs gives some dimension to the food distribution problem in Italy. For recent pre-war years, total output and net foreign trade are given in Table 1.

Table 1. ITALIAN PRODUCTION, TRADE AND UTILIZATION OF FOODSTUFFS -- AVERAGE 1933-37
(In thousands of quintals)

Commodity	Production	Seed	Net trade[1]	Deductions for feed and industrial uses	Available for food
Wheat:					
Soft.......	54,858	4,989	+4,394	-	54,635
Durum......	17,416	2,091	+ 382	-	14,651
Corn.........	29,454	531	+1,566	16,834	13,655
Potatoes.....	27,889	4,231	- 418	7,129	16,111
Tomatoes.....	9,177	-	-2,144	-	7,033
Sugar........	2,965	-	+ 44	-	3,009
Vegetables...	16,822	-	-1,218	-	15,604
Fresh fruits.	13,143	-	-1,395	-	11,748
Citrus fruits	7,651	-	-3,659	646	3,346
Wine[2]........	36,610		-1,213		35,597
Beef and veal	3,290		+ 632		3,922
Pork.........	2,243		- 57		2,186
Mutton, lamb, & goat meat	486		- 1		485
Eggs.........	3,102		+ 69		3,171
Cow's milk[2]..	14,469		- 8		14,461
Cheese.......	2,322		- 196		2,126
Butter.......	478		+ 10		488
Olive oil[2]...	2,166		- 41		2,125

1. Net imports +, net exports -.
2. Thousands of hectoliters.

Source: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. Based on official statistics

Domestic production provides the main quantities, although the food distribution problem also encompasses the volume of food imports (and perhaps also, part of the feedstuffs utilized -- especially those which are imported). The development of the Fascist program of self-sufficiency resulted in a significant decrease in Italian dependence upon foreign sources for foods. Nineteen percent of caloric intake was imported, 1926-29; 6 percent in the years 1934-37. This was accompanied by some decrease in the average level of caloric intake of the population. Involved was not only a reduced volume of foodstuffs, both domestic and imported, which had to be distributed, but also an ever-increasing degree of government control over the entire program of commodity movement from farms in Italy and abroad to consumers. (See Section IV, below).

In the light of the size of the country, the large population and this small degree of dependence upon foreign production, foodstuffs in Italy move relatively small distances. Although there is considerable transport of foodstuffs, this is probably smaller relative to production than is the case, for example, in other countries of Western Europe. Partly this is due to the large proportion (about 45 percent) of the population directly dependent upon agriculture for its livelihood. Partly it is due to the fact that production of many of the basic foodstuffs is widespread.[1] Evidence in support of these factors is the high percentage of production, at least in the case of many crops, which is retained on the farm. Table 2 gives some preliminary (and rather rough) estimates of these percentages for basic crops. They were obtained from calculations of pre-war consumption levels in urban areas, and adjusted for foreign trade.

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[1] Tables showing production of the most important foods by compartments in recent pre-war years are given in Appendix I.

Table 2. PERCENTAGES OF PRODUCTION RETAINED IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AREAS (pre-war)

Commodity	Percentage
Wheat...........	75
Potatoes........	70
Olive oil.......	62
Milk............	53
Non-citrus fruit	50
Meat............	45
Wine............	45
Eggs............	40
Citrus fruits...	35
Butter..........	35
Cheese..........	25

Source: Estimates prepared in Office of Strategic Services on basis of official figures.

Despite the fact that there are food distribution problems within the agricultural areas themselves, (and indeed, many producing regions are deficit food areas, at least in some respects), the main tasks are the movement, allocation, and disposition among urban consumers (and export markets) of that part of the crop which leaves the farm. For Italy in pre-war years, this involved considerably less than half the tonnage of food production.

2. The Distribution Pattern. The pattern of the normal movement of foodstuffs in Italy is revealed in a brief discussion of the degree of self-sufficiency in the various compartments.[1]

a. North Italy.

i. Piedmont. Except for alimentary pastes, citrus fruits and olive oil, this compartment is largely a surplus region, producing grain (rice and soft wheat, in particular), fruit, poultry and meat for export. Because meat consumption is largely confined to veal, Piedmont imports young cattle from Emilia and Veneto and exports steers and beef cattle to Liguria and Lombardy.

ii. Liguria. With the exception of the upper regions which are largely self-sufficient, Liguria is a deficit compartment in staple foodstuffs, depending on neighboring Piemonte for grain, meat, and poultry products. The rural population of San Remo, Albenza and Rapallo, moreover, are totally dependent on trade for both essential and non-essential foodstuffs; and Genoa and La Spezia depend on Lombardy and Emilia for many foodstuffs. Although the compartment has a fairly large number of dairy cattle, its meat-cattle supplies are totally inadequate for local needs. The coastal and hilly regions export out-of-season crops, such as fruits and vegetables.

iii. Lombardy.. Despite its dense population,

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[1] The material by compartments is taken in large part from the Civil Affairs Handbook on Italy, Section Seven, Agriculture, (Preliminary Draft).

Lombardy is self-sufficient in most livestock products, potatoes and grain. However, it is dependent for meat on outside regions and must import fruit and vegetables from Liguria, Tuscany and Southern Italy.

iv. Venezia Tridentina. This compartment is largely self-sufficient, supplementing its own production but slightly from the Po Valley area. Bolzano was self-sufficient in breadgrains, vegetables, and animal products, and it enjoyed one of the highest levels of food consumption in Italy. Trento is a mountainous area with extremely low dietary levels; in the event of drought it must import kidney beans and potatoes from Veneto.

v. Veneto. The compartment of Veneto produces a great variety of crops and may be considered a self-sufficient area, with the exception of the mountain regions which need some imports of staple grains.

vi. Venezia Giulia e Zara. Agriculture plays a secondary role in the economy of this region, which is on a deficit basis with regard to food products in general. Grain, potatoes, animal products, and citrus fruits were the main peacetime imports.

vii. Emilia. Emilia is a surplus compartment producing sizeable quantities of staple foods, fruit and livestock products. Pork and cheese are two important surplus commodities. With a large livestock population, the feed supply was tight, the lower provinces in the compartment shipping feed to the upper ones.

b. Central Italy.

i. Tuscany. This may be classified as a self-sufficient and, in some respects, as a surplus area. A small amount of grain is shipped to Sardinia, Lazio, and Liguria, and early vegetables are shipped to foreign markets via Verona. Olive oil was imported in bulk from Puglie and Sicily, and a high quality olive oil product was exported in bottles.

ii. Marche. Marche is a region of ample food surpluses. Wheat exports average 180,000 metric tons, and there are considerable shipments of potatoes, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Olive oil is sent all over Italy, but especially to Rome and to Emilia. Lambs and eggs are sent to Rome, while steers for slaughter are shipped both to Rome and to Piedmont.

iii. Umbria. Umbria, like Marche, is a food-surplus area, exporting food products to Rome from Perugia and Terni. These exports include grain, cattle, wine, olive oil, vegetables and fruits. Some vegetables and fruits are also exported to Marche.

iv. Lazio. This is a deficit area mainly because of the large food requirements of Rome, all of which cannot be filled by the rural areas of the compartment. Rome imports breadgrains from Umbria, Marche and Tuscany; olive oil from Puglie and Umbria; beef cattle from Marche, Umbria and

Sardinia; milk from Lombardy; cheese from Puglie, Campania and Abruzzi; lamb from Marche and Sardinia; and poultry from North Italy and Marche. Some artichokes and tomatoes are imported from Sardinia and Campania, and citrus fruits are shipped to Rome from Sicily. Large amounts of milk come to Rome from Agro, within the compartment. Since there are only a few railroads linking Rome with its sources of foodstuffs, many goods must be transported over the system of highways radiating from Rome.

c. South Italy.

i. Abruzzi e Molise. Abruzzi is essentially rural, but its agricultural economy is relatively primitive and unproductive. For the most part it is a self-sufficient area, although some oil and wine must be imported. There is very little production above the needs of the area.

ii. Campania. Campania is a substantial surplus area in potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and wine, but has to import some grain. It has a substantial food-processing industry, and much of its food exports is in the form of high-quality foods for foreign markets.

iii. Puglie. Puglie is a surplus area for many products which it exports to Rome and the northern provinces. These commodities include olive oil, wheat products, dried fruits, vegetables, cheese, almonds, carob beans, tomato paste and wines. On the other hand, the area must import animal products and sugar. Olive oil is exported to

Liguria for further refining; the high-alcohol wines of Puglie are exported to Veneto where they are used to "cut" the Po Valley product. Southern Puglie is normally deficit in wheat.

iv. Lucania. Lucania is generally self-sufficient, though at a low level of human consumption, importing negligible amounts of foodstuffs and exporting some oats, fruits, and olive oil. In the event of a poor cereal crop, the area must make substantial imports.

v. Calabrie. Calabrie is a self-sufficient area producing a variety of staple foods in addition to such commodities as peanuts, olives, and citrus fruits.

d. The Islands.

i. Sicily. Sicily has both significant surpluses and deficits. It exports large quantities of citrus fruits (about 400,000 metric tons), vegetables, almonds, pistachio nuts, and filberts from the coastal areas; and in normal years some olive oil is also exported from these regions. From the interior Sicily exports durum wheat in exchange for soft wheat, flour and rice. Cattle are the compartment's greatest deficiency, and although the rural areas are self-sufficient in this respect, it is necessary to import about 4,000 head for the three large cities. Sicily has an internal distribution problem due to the fact that staple foods are produced in the interior and citrus fruits and vegetables are grown almost exclusively on the coastal fringe.

ii. Sardinia. Sardinia should be classified as a deficit region since it must import about 30,000 metric tons of breadgrain per year and must import eggs from the mainland, North Africa, or Turkey. It exports durum wheat in exchange for soft wheat and rice. In potatoes it is self-sufficient, and it has a small surplus of legumes and some exportable surpluses of fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Its most important surpluses, however, are beef, lamb, pork, sheep, cheese, olive oil, and wines.

Many of the compartments thus demonstrated a considerable degree of self-sufficiency in the pre-war years. There was, of course, a general tendency for citrus fruits to move north, similarly with wine and olive oil. Grains moved up and down the peninsula, partly as a result of regional deficits, but in considerable measure in the exchange of hard and soft wheats. Perhaps there was some tendency for meat products, in relatively small quantities, to move in a southerly direction. Of course, sugar in considerable volume moved from the Po Valley to all parts of the country.

Nonetheless, the degree of self-sufficiency in essential foodstuffs was noteworthy. Particularly marked in this respect are the compartments of South Italy (although the situation here was accompanied by a generally low level of consumption). Important exceptions are Lazio, in which Rome is located, and the compartment of Liguria (Genoa, La Spezia). Of course, practically all compartments with densely populated urban areas imported some foodstuffs. But many of them depended upon imports from adjacent compartments. In general, a substantial degree of self-sufficiency by regions, i.e., North, Central, South, existed on the mainland. Nonetheless, segregation of Italy into certain zones could be most unfortunate. Thus, the prolonged cutting-off of Lazio, and particularly Rome, from the surplus provinces north of it (Tuscany, Umbria, Marche), would give rise to very serious food shortages in that city. On the other hand, a Po Valley dividing line, which roughly cuts off all North Italy except Emilia, would probably result in greater dislocations north of the Po than in the rest of Italy. The surpluses of Emilia move essentially northward, and cutting them off might necessitate restrictions in food consumption (especially livestock products) in some of the large northern cities.

3. Adequacy of Distribution Facilities. In pre-war years, this pattern of food movement resulted in an average daily intake of some 2,700 calories. The figure declined from about 2,900 calories in the years 1926-29, primarily as a result of the Fascist policy of self-sufficiency. Nonetheless, rural areas were in general well fed, except perhaps those in the poorer farming sections (especially in the southern tip and in some of the mountain regions in northeastern Italy). In the larger cities there was a good deal of hardship among the poorer families even in pre-war years. Only in small measure were consumption inadequacies a consequence of the

situation in distribution facilities proper. Rail communications to some of the larger cities (especially Rome, Milan, and Turin) had to be supplemented with truck routes; milk sheds tended to be large, particularly about Venice and other large cities; facilities for local supply and refrigeration of vegetables and fruits were rather short in some of the northern areas. Although many of these factors do not specifically pertain to distribution facilities[1], they did, of course, contribute to the higher prices which tended in turn to discourage consumption. In general, the physical facilities for distribution (storage plants, wholesale and retail establishments) were not a limiting factor upon the quantity of food which could flow to the people.

Much more responsible for the low level of food intake among certain urban consumers were inequities of income distribution and pricing. These were not, of course, peculiar to Italy. Rather, the Fascist Government made some attempt, through various forms of subsidy arrangements, to improve the consumption status of poorer families, especially those with many children. Insofar as they went, these measures helped the consumption situation. On the other hand, the Fascist policy of increasing self-sufficiency, when superimposed upon Italy's natural resources, contributed to making Italy's average pre-war consumption levels lower than those in many other European countries.

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[1] In this report, no analysis of the transportation problem is attempted. This, it is assumed, will be covered in other studies.

B. Wartime Developments

1. Quantities Involved. The tonnage of domestic production was essentially maintained in Italy during the war years. Figures are given in Table 3 below.

Table 3. 1942 PRODUCTION OF BASIC FOODSTUFFS

Commodity	Metric tons
Wheat....................	7,100,000
Corn.....................	2,800,000
Potatoes.................	3,800,000
Tomatoes.................	1,000,000
Other vegetables........	880,000
Legumes..................	550,000
Citrus fruits...........	580,000
Other non-citrus fruits (excluding wine grapes and olives)...........	1,100,000
Wine grapes.............	6,000,000
Olives..................	1,600,000

Source: OSS estimates.

Some shifts amongst different kinds of foodstuffs did occur. Of special note was the decline in the production of fruits, especially lemons (although weather conditions played some role in this decline), and the expansion in the output of potatoes.

Also, total food imports and the extent to which Italy depended for them upon foreign sources declined still further. Except for small imports of grains from the Balkans, Italy essentially fed herself during recent war years. Total food supplies were thus somewhat below the levels of pre-war years. In the war years, too, government controls were intensified and broadened. (See Section IV, below). Increased shipments from farm to city were encouraged. Despite this fact, there is ample evidence that there were declines (except perhaps for wheat) in the percentage of domestic production which left the farm. The percentages given in Table 2 may therefore be considered lower limits to farm retentions during the war.

2. The Distribution Pattern. The pattern of food movements within the country was not appreciably changed. If anything, the pre-war degree of regional self-sufficiency, discussed above, was accentuated. This was partly due to difficulties of transportation, especially for regions which had depended to a large extent upon motor transport for food deliveries. These areas were hit, of course, by the fuel shortage. In considerable measure, however, this was due to the increased difficulties of obtaining foodstuffs from the farm population -- government efforts notwithstanding. Conditions in many surplus areas, with high degrees of self-

sufficiency on the farm unit and with farm groups of independent spirit, are particularly conducive to such results. The compartments of Marche and Tuscany, so important to the food position of Rome, are in this category. Peasant retentions reached high proportions in other essentially farming areas, particularly in parts of Abruzzi, Calabria and Sicily. They were important in most farming regions.

3. Adequacy of Distribution Facilities. Average caloric intake for the country as a whole had fallen only by 6 percent from the beginning of the war until the beginning of occupation activities. However, the incidence of this decline was not even throughout the country. As a consequence of the retention activities of the farmers, consumption by rural groups fell to a much smaller degree,(there was no decline for certain groups); the brunt of the burden was borne by the urban areas. Farmers adopted various subterfuges so that they could maintain a relatively high level of consumption as well as some independent control over the distribution of their production.

In its efforts to improve this situation, the Government's wartime activities went far beyond attempts to tighten the flow pattern of commodities from the farm, through distribution channels, to the cities. (See Section IV, below). Control of consumption was also undertaken, and by the fall of 1941, a system of consumer rationing was developed which encompassed most foodstuffs. Certain basic commodities were rationed on a national basis; in addition, local rations supplemented these more or less in accordance with the different regional consumption habits. (Appendix II contains a description of the rationing system in effect during the war).

In order to maximize the food flow from the farms, the authorities have set rations for food producers. (These are given as of last available date, in Appendix I). But the level permitted was well below what they retained. This fact is reflected in the fact that rationed foodstuffs for city dwellers in August 1943 provided a dietary which was well below requirements. For example, rations current at the time of occupation, augmented by probable consumption of non-rationed foodstuffs, would provide normal consumers, who comprise the bulk of city dwellers, with about 1,200 calories per day. On the average, for all categories, rations could only provide some 1,300 calories. (See Appendix I).

However, as already suggested, food supplies consumed in the country during the year ending in August 1943 were ample to provide an average caloric intake of about 2,500 calories daily for all consumers. Actually, the average rural consumer, it is believed, had some 3,100 calories during that year. This means that as many as 1,900 calories were available per capita in the cities. The difference between the legal urban average and this figure gives some quantitative approximation to the extent of illegal dealings, conducted despite government regulations.[1]

Thus, large parts of the Italian population continued to be well fed during the war. The exceptions were city dwellers who either had low-incomes or few contacts with farm areas. To a less extent, the war aggravated the food situation for those in the rural areas mentioned above, where in normal times, food production was small.

In the war years, the adequacy (or inadequacy) of diets depended to an even less degree than pre-war upon distribution facilities proper. (This statement excludes transport facilities, no consideration of which is given in this report. It is worth noting, however, that during the war years transport of foodstuffs between compartments had to be authorized by the Food Division in the Ministry of Agriculture. This reflected a desire to control illegal transactions, as well as a transportation shortage). There is no record of changes in the number of storage facilities, or in wholesale or retail outlets. Rather, the large scale of "illegal" consumption in the cities suggests that these facilities were considerably underutilized during the war years. Although some of the illegal dealing took place through regular wholesale and retail establishments, the bulk of it was transacted without their benefit. There is little reason to doubt that these types of distribution facilities on a pre-war scale will be available for the occupation period.

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[1] The estimates contained in this Section were developed in the Agriculture and Standard of Living Section, OSS. See "A Short Survey of the Nutritional Position of Axis Europe", R & A 1160.

III. FIXED FACILITIES

The fixed facilities of distribution are not readily segregated. The economic activity of "food distribution" is interlaced with the transport and the processing of foodstuffs. Since other studies cover these last two phases, discussion of fixed facilities here is confined to such plants as warehouses and storage facilities, large markets and retail establishments.

Relative to the entire cost of this phase of the distribution process, wages and salaries play a large part. People, rather than fixed facilities, are the most important determinants of how effectively distribution is carried on. Although shortages in such things as refrigeration, storage space, retail outlets, etc. can cause wasteful losses and great inconvenience, makeshift arrangements can always be found -- at least for short periods. No better evidence of this is needed than the large scale of illegal food distribution characteristic of Italy during recent war years; for it, minimum use was made of the normal plant facilities, most of which were under government control.

The real difficulties in reestablishing the food distribution system in the occupation period will therefore lie, not in the facilities, but in the system of control and its broad acceptance. Efficient administration over a collection system ending in equitable food distribution to the population will be essential if the decisive factor, cooperation of many people, is to be attained.

The discussion of fixed facilities will therefore be a very brief one. Extensive lists, giving the location and certain characterizations of the plants, will be found in Appendix III.

A. Storage Facilities.

The bulk of all storage facilities in Italy is used (and in most part is specially adapted to) grain. Total capacity is very large; most plants have railroad sidings. The large ones are concentrated in the north and in large cities, but there are some facilities in practically all parts of the country. The list includes storage facilities for cheese, sugar, wine and many other goods. These are, of course, much fewer in number, generally smaller, and much more concentrated as to locale.

B. Wholesale Markets and Trade

Large wholesale market centers are normally organized and regulated by the local authorities. They are usually equipped with technical, administrative, hygienic and statistical services. Apart from the organized wholesale market centers, there are numerous open markets where traditionally business is transacted without the limitations imposed by a more formal organization. The organized wholesale markets, by types, are located in the following cities:

Fish	Eggs and poultry	Cattle	Fruits and vegetables
Rome.......	Rome.	Rome...	Rome....
Milan......	Milan	Milan..	Milan...
Genoa......	Genoa	Genoa..	Genoa...
Turin......		Turin..	Turin...
Venice.....		Verona.	Verona..
S.Benedetto del Tronto		Bologna	Venice..
		Naples.	Chioggia
Naples.....			Naples

The concentration of these markets among metropolitan centers, especially of the North, is clear. All four types are to be found in Rome, Milan, and Genoa, while Turin and Naples have all of them except egg and poultry markets.

The twenty-five markets together cover a vast area, mostly in Milan. Together, they serve over 5,000,000 people, about one-quarter of Italy's urban population. In 1937, total sales were estimated at 2 billion lire.

In all of Italy, there were in pre-war years over 20,000 wholesale food establishments of all kinds. The ratio is 5.1 such establishments for every 10,000 inhabitants. By compartments, comparable figures, per 10,000 residents are:

Piedmont..........	7.9
Liguria...........	7.5
Lombardy..........	5.9
Venezia Tridentina	5.4
Veneto............	4.6
Venezia Giulia....	6.7
Emilia............	5.9
Tuscany...........	5.2
Marche............	2.3

(*cont.*)

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1. A listing of these markets, with a brief description of each, is contained in Appendix III (Part B).

Umbria..........	1.2
Lazio...........	3.8
Abruzzi e Molise	3.2
Campania........	3.9
Puglie..........	7.1
Lucania.........	1.2
Calabria........	2.5
Sicily..........	4.5
Sardinia........	4.1

The concentration, even relative to population, in northern Italy, is apparent.

C. Retail Trade

For Italy as a whole, there were 16.3 retail food enterprises for every wholesale food enterprise. This figure ranged from 11.7 in Puglie to 56.5 in Umbria. Retail establishments of all kinds totalled over 550,000 in 1932. Perhaps two-thirds of these were primarily outlets for food. Retail establishments are usually small in size. Persons gainfully employed in retail trade were estimated as 1,500,000 in the early thirties, with 60 percent owners and their families, and 40 percent other employees. In the retail food business, 60.5 percent of the enterprises were operated by one person, 38.8 by two to five persons, 0.6 percent by six to ten persons, and 0.1 percent by 11 to 50 persons. Altogether, they employed some 545,000 persons, two-thirds of whom were male.

Consumers' cooperatives numbered 3,168 in 1930. These organizations operated 4,416 sales outlets. They are of minor importance and contributed only about 3 percent of the total volume of trade. Cooperatives specializing in foodstuffs are of slightly greater importance; they contributed about 5 percent to the total sales. The main business of the cooperatives takes place in northern Italy, especially in Varese, Como, Trento, Belluno, and Trieste.

In recent pre-war years, there were 83.8 retail food enterprises of all kinds for every 10,000 inhabitants. This ratio varied considerably by compartments.

Piedmont	94.4
Liguria	115.8
Lombardy	87.0
Venezia Tridentina	73.5
Veneto	68.1
Venezia Giulia	85.2
Emilia	77.1
Tuscany	88.5
Marche	75.3
Umbria	67.3
Lazio	82.6
Abruzzi e Molise	70.3
Campania	77.0
Puglie	83.3
Lucania	54.7
Calabrie	80.6
Sicily	83.8
Sardinia	102.3

Retail trade in food products is carried on by regular business houses, by peddlers, consumers' cooperatives, the organization "La Provvida," and miscellaneous other sales outlets. According to estimates for 1934, these various types of retail food enterprises accounted for the following shares of the total sales:

	Millions of lire	Percent
Regular business houses	30,000.0	92.30
Peddlers..............	1,250.0	3.85
Consumers' cooperatives	1,000.0	3.08
"La Provvida"..........	228.5	0.70
Other organizations....	21.5	0.07
Total.............	32,500.0	100.00

IV. ADMINISTRATION

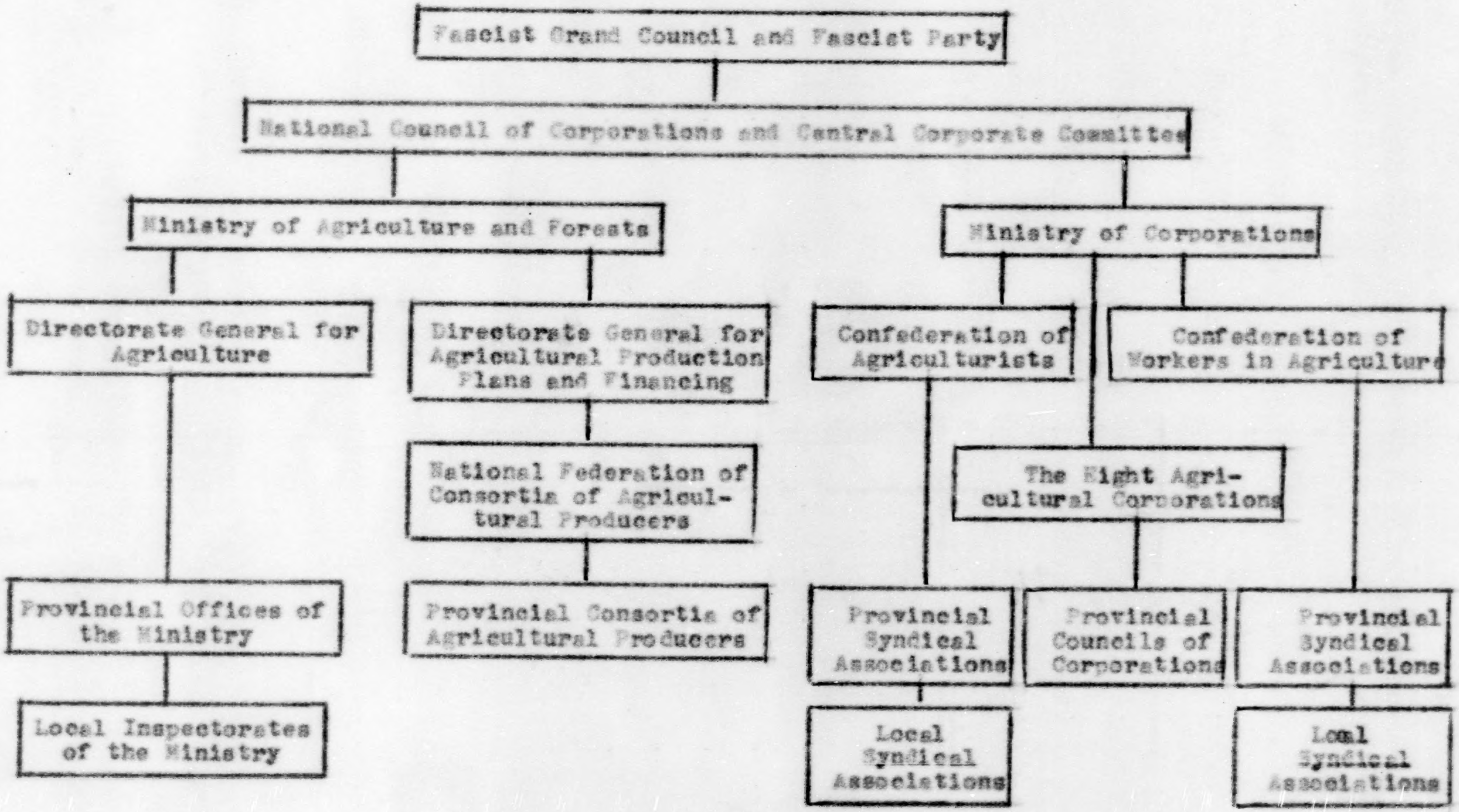
A. Administrative Organizations Concerned with Food Distribution

During the twenty years of its rule the Fascist government developed a network of administrative organizations, regulatory bodies and various associations of semi-public character in the field of agriculture. The effectiveness of agricultural organization, however, was not as great as the comprehensive nature of these various bodies and associations seems to indicate. Numerous regulations and functions of the administrative organizations were practiced only to the extent which seemed expedient; others were adhered to in different degrees in different parts of the country.

Agricultural production and distribution were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, on the one hand, and of the Ministry of Corporations, on the other. The work of these Ministries was under the direction of the National Council of Corporations and the Central Corporate Committee. These bodies in turn were controlled by the Fascist Grand Council and the Fascist Party. (See Chart 1).

The authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests was particularly weak on the provincial and local level. There were provincial offices of the Ministry as well as local inspectorates, but the work of the latter did not extend beyond the type of advisory function exercised by the extension service in the United States. The work of the Ministry of

Chart 1. PRE-WAR ORGANIZATION OF FOOD COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN ITALY


Fascist Grand Council and Fascist Party
National Council of Corporations and Central Corporate Committee
Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
Ministry of Corporations
Directorate General for Agriculture
Directorate General for Agricultural Production Plans and Financing
Confederation of Agriculturists
Confederation of Workers in Agriculture
National Federation of Consortia of Agricultural Producers
The Eight Agricultural Corporations
Provincial Offices of the Ministry
Provincial Consortia of Agricultural Producers
Provincial Syndical Associations
Provincial Councils of Corporations
Provincial Syndical Associations
Local Inspectorates of the Ministry
Local Syndical Associations
Local Syndical Associations

Agriculture was actually implemented by the activities of the (now defunct) agricultural consortia. Responsible to the Ministry was a National Federation of Consortia of Agricultural Producers and its Provincial Consortia of Agricultural Producers. In particular, these consortia were in charge of the transactions of the various pools (ammassi) to which agricultural products must be delivered.

The Ministry of Corporations was in charge of the Syndical Associations of Landowners, Tenants, and Agricultural Workers, and of the eight Agricultural Corporations (Husbandry, Grain, Sugar, Wine, Horticulture, Textiles, etc.). The main function of the Syndical Associations was the regulation of the relationships of their members, i.e., landlord-tenant and operator-farm worker relations.

In view of the weakness of the organization of the Ministry of Agriculture on the provincial level, the Provincial Councils of Corporations took on increasing importance in the agricultural sector. They were equipped with Food Sections which, under the guidance of the provincial prefects, supervised and coordinated the provincial activities in the field of food collection and distribution. Directives of the Ministry of Agriculture to the Food Sections had to pass through the provincial prefects. Since these Councils were more closely connected with the Ministry of Corporations than with the Ministry of Agriculture, there was thus a divided responsibility

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Under the impact of war conditions, coordination of the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Corporations on the national level proved necessary. To this end, an Interministerial Committee for the Procurement, Distribution and Prices of Industrial and Agricultural Products and of Services (Comitato interministeriale di coordinamento per approvigionamento, distribuzione e prezzi dei prodotti industriali, agricoli e dei servizi) was established. It was composed of all influential ministers, the Secretary of the Fascist Party, and the Presidents of the Syndical and Corporative Organizations, and served as policy-making body which coordinated the control over agricultural and industrial products. (This body was dissolved in August 1943).

On the provincial level, the Food Sections of the Provincial Corporate Councils were dissolved in 1942 and new Distribution Offices (Ufficii distribuzioni) were established which were directly responsible to the central agricultural authorities. (In August 1943 the provincial organization was placed under the authority of the military Provincial Commissions). The Consortia of Agricultural Producers, which operated both on a national and provincial level, under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and which, as already indicated, exercised some control over the various pools of foodstuffs (ammassi) were also dissolved in 1942. By that time their functions had gradually been taken over by agencies of the state. On the other hand, the Syndical Associations, which operated under the Ministry of Corporations, apparently assumed greater importance in 1942. The Syndical Associations of Landowners, Tenants, and Agricultural Workers, especially the Provincial Unions of these Associations, which used to operate in closest cooperation with the local branches of the party, were given increased powers in that year over the control of production and delivery. In the past their activity had in the main been limited to the consideration of questions pertaining to the relations of landowners, tenants and agricultural workers. Likewise, in the sphere of trade, the Provincial Unions of the Syndical Associations of Traders assumed greater authority.

On the local and municipal level, much reliance had always been placed on the Mayor (Podesta). In the Fall of 1942 it proved necessary to establish Communal Food Commissions (Commissioni communali per alimentazioni) which were made up of the Mayor as president (serving as the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture), the Secretary of the local Fascio, the chief Police Officer and the representative of the Syndical Association. The task of these bodies was not only to supervise the distribution of rationed goods but to ensure that the peasants delivered their products according to schedule.

The British Ministry of Economic Warfare believes that the influence of the Fascist Party had been put in the background as a consequence of these various reorganizations of the control agencies. The activities of the party officers became limited essentially to executive work of a subordinate nature, like the supervision of the harvest and threshing. At the same time, their importance as denouncers of unwilling peasants was still significant.

After the fall of Mussolini, the orgaization of agricultural control seems in the main to have been left intact, although the Interministerial Commission was dissolved. On the provincial level, the officials concerned with the administration of rationing and pooling regulations were to be called to the Forces and then directed to continue in their original posts as militarized personnel. The Ministry of Corporations is now known as Ministry for Industry, Trade, and Labor. The syndical organizations were maintained, though their personnel had to undergo considerable changes.

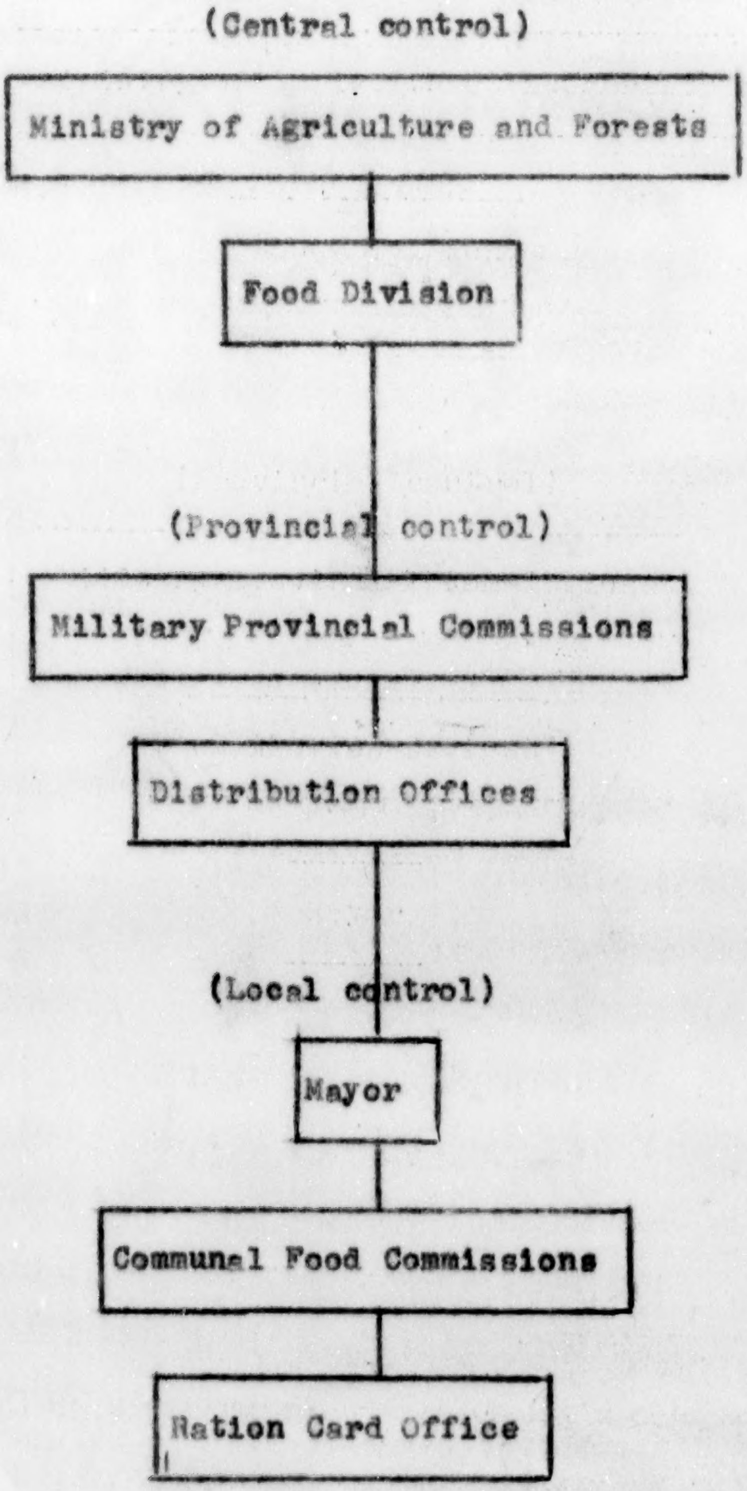
There is little information on the effectiveness of the control system under German military rule. It appears true that the system of food collection and distribution, which was operating under considerable strain during earlier months, continued to deteriorate in the fall of 1943.

The essential outlines of the administrative organization concerned with the collection and distribution of foodstuffs in the fall of 1943 are indicated in Chart 2. Their characteristics can be briefly summarized:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, through its Food Section, or Bureau of Nutrition (*Direzione generale dell' alimentazione*), is in charge of rationing, stock-taking, freezing and requisitioning of foodstuffs. It determines the food requirements of each province and distributes the available supplies among the various regions. No inter-provincial transportation of agricultural commodities may take place without the consent of the Food Section. It is also in charge of control over the food-processing industry, food exports (in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade), and food prices. The Bureau has established separate control offices for cereals and cereal derivatives, livestock and meat products, edible oils and fats, horticultural products and derivatives, fodder and straw, fish products and "colonial products" such as sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa. There are also functional subdivisions in charge of statistics, food processing, transportation and general policy.

2. Operations on the provincial level, which used to be under the jurisdiction of the provincial prefects in cooperation with the Food Sections of the Provincial Corporate Councils, were centered in new Distribution Offices directly responsible to the national authorities. (The Food Sections were dissolved in 1942). In August 1943, the provincial organization was placed under the control of the military

Chart 2. PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF
FOOD COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN ITALY


(Central control)
Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
Food Division
(Provincial control)
Military Provincial Commissions
Distribution Offices
(Local control)
Mayor
Communal Food Commissions
Ration Card Office

Provincial Commissions.

3. On the municipal level, much reliance is placed upon the Mayor. It is not certain to what extent the Communal Food Commissions are still operating. In the matter of food rationing, a Ration Card Office is attached to the Mayor's Office.

B. Control of Food Collection and Distribution

Before Italy entered the war, there already existed a rather elaborate system of control over imports, exports, and the marketing of foodstuffs. Under the impact of wartime conditions this system was reorganized and extended, especially in the realm of consumption and distribution.

Compulsory pooling of agricultural crops at controlled prices was initiated in 1936 with the storage of wheat in various collection centers or pool (ammassi). By May 1941 this scheme had been extended to wheat, corn, rice, olives and olive oil, saffron, manna, bergamot essence, oats, barley, rye, beans, and livestock. In the fall of 1943, the following commodities were reported to be subject to either pooling or compulsory reporting: cereals, rice, maize, oilseeds, beef, pork, sheep, goats, potatoes, lard, sugar, dried vegetables, carob beans, cheese, eggs, jams and marmalade, and sugar beets. Also, there were distribution organizations for flour and pasta, oil and fats, cheese, rice, and meat.

For cereals and cereal products, for example, the scheme operates roughly as follows: all wheat and corn (except producers' rations) must be delivered to the official pools. The distribution from the pools to the mills is made by the Cereals, Flour, and Alimentary Paste Distribution Office acting under orders from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. In the case of military assignments, however, eligible mills are designated by the Minister of War. The Cereals Office also regulates the distribution of flour and alimentary paste to individual provinces in accordance with quotas established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Once the products have been allotted to a province, distribution is handled by the regional Distribution Offices. Rice is handled similarly, through the Rice Distribution Organization. With respect to livestock and meat products, the producers must either deliver their products to the regional pools or notify the authorities of the livestock available for sale. Meat and meat products are distributed to the retailers in accordance with the rules established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Edible oils are subject to compulsory pooling, while the supply of fats is controlled in the form of compulsory reporting and sales supervision, the main difference being that fats, instead of being delivered to the pools, must be held by the producer at the disposition of the authorities. An Edible Oils and Fats Distribution Office handles the distribution of these commodities to the various provinces. Within each province, distribution is carried out by the regional offices.

Effective March 24, 1941, all cream and butter produced from cow milk, goat milk, and buffalo milk had to be held at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture. The collection of cream and butter from the dairy farmers and the distribution of these commodities to the trade are controlled by the Government. The control is exercised by the UDOGA (*Ufficio distribuzione oli e grassi alimentari,* or Distribution Office for Edible Oils and Fats) and the regional distribution offices. These latter offices are required to compile an inventory of all cream and butter under their control and to keep a complete register for the incoming and outgoing stocks based on the compulsory weekly declarations of the dairies. The Ministry authorizes certain manufacturers of dairy products and wholesalers who have adequate storage and distribution facilities to act as official butter producers, packers and distributors for their respective districts. They operate under the group name of *ditte assegnatarie* (assignment firms) and are equivalent to to the *amassi* or official collection centers in use for other agricultural products subject to government control.

After Italy entered the war, the collecting system was supplemented by compulsory cultivation schemes. Under pressure of German experts, steps were taken in the winter of 1942-43 to establish procedures similar to the German farm record and farm inspection commissions. In the spring of

1943, an Office for Agricultural Certification was created in every community as a district office of the National Association of Agricultural Organizations (_Associazione nazionale degli enti economici dell' agricoltura_). The work of these agencies was designed to result in greater exactness of farm records. They determine the place and time for the delivery of the produce. If surplus produce accumulates through excess amounts being allowed for the farmer's own use or through errors of calculation, the surplus must be turned in to the official collection centers. The purchase and sale of the amount of produce allotted to the farmer for his family's use and for cattle and other farm uses has been prohibited in order to eliminate - at least _de jure_ - all black market operations. If the farmer does not accept the decision of the local office, he may appeal, within five days after the notification, to the local office, and request a final decision from the provincial authorities. Penalties are provided not only for failure to deliver products subject to government control, but also for refusal to furnish information needed for estimating the farmer's production.

By these various procedures, the agencies in charge of supplies attempt to keep exact account of the amount of produce delivered to the collection centers. The foodstuffs collected provide the main basis of urban consumption. Food rations are determined by the general policy section of the Bureau of Nutrition in the Ministry of Agriculture. Upon the approval by the Ministry of Corporations, rations are promulgated in the form of ministerial decrees. After a food ration has been decreed on a nation-wide basis, the Bureau establishes the corresponding provincial quotas. (The agencies operating on the provincial level have been discussed above). On the communal level, the distribution of ration cards is carried out by the Ration Card Office (Ufficio annonario) under the supervision of the Mayor (Podesta). A full discussion of the rationing system is given in Appendix II.

The fall of Mussolini and the political changes entailed thereby do not appear to have affected the rationing regulations to any large extent. The Council of Ministers, at its meeting on August 5, 1943, reaffirmed the need for strict observance of all the existing laws with regard to rationing, (but particularly it reaffirmed the need to maintain a system of collection which would assure the handing-over of cereals to the pools). It was decided that the existing organization for this purpose should remain as before. The personnel, however, was to be militarized, and offences against the rationing laws now come under the jurisdiction of the Military Tribunals, instead of the Special Tribunals as hitherto, the Military Tribunals having taken over all the work of the Special Tribunals.

V. GENERAL PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Food Supplies and Their Location during the Occupation Period

Harvesting of basic foodstuffs in Italy has already been more or less completed. Military activity in the south probably succeeded the harvest of most grains (except perhaps corn) and vegetables. The height of the olive harvest is just ahead; grapes are probably still being picked. It can be assumed that most harvesting will be finished by the time the Italian occupation is complete. Although detailed information on crops is not yet available, weather conditions are known to have been generally favorable. The wheat crop will probably amount to some 7.5 million tons -- larger than that of any other war year. It is likely that food output is at least as great as it was in 1942. (See Table 2, above). The regional distribution should not be very different from that in pre-war years. (See Appendix I, Table 1).

On the other hand, it is certain that even the wartime flow of commodities from the farms to the cities has been considerably impaired -- probably throughout the country. This is partly due to the shortage of transport facilities and equipment (to some degree aggravated, as in Sicily, by requisitioning of these facilities by the United Nations forces). In addition, the unsettled conditions brought on by the campaign undoubtedly tended to aggravate the hesitancy of most farmers to release their agricultural production. Prior to the invasion of the Italian mainland and now, at least in the areas under German control, intensive measures to increase the flow from the farms were initiated. Thus, a thorough campaign aimed at cleaning up supplies of grains and beans from the 1942 harvest was begun in late June of this year. German military authorities are reported to have been depleting all storehouses of new crops while "urging" the farmers to continue to make deliveries in order to provide food "for the starving cities."

It is unlikely that such depletions in the now (November 1, 1943)-occupied parts of Italy attained appreciable proportions. Thus, most of the 1943 crop of this occupied area has been available for the consumption of its inhabitants. The United Nations now hold, on the mainland of Italy, what corresponds roughly to South Italy (except for some provinces in the compartment of Abruzzi). This region, as indicated in Section II above, had in normal times a high degree of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, albeit at a rather low consumption level. Hence, local food supplies in the occupied zone could make a large contribution to total food requirements in the area -- provided efficient distribution of the foodstuffs were accomplished. Even in the earlier war years, less food was delivered by the farmers to the distribution authorities than could have been. There is little indication of great success in this direction this year, to date at least. It can be assumed therefore that the legal flow of foodstuffs from the farms in the occupied area is no larger, perhaps smaller, than it was last year.

In enemy-occupied Italy, the Germans may succeed in obtaining considerable foodstuffs for themselves before conquest by the United Nations. Insofar as they are successful in obtaining such supplies, they will aggravate the food situation of urban civilians under their control. While this may not help their military activities, it is certain to create a larger relief problem for the United Nations when they occupy these areas -- unless a new (1944) crop has been harvested by that time.

In all cases, the problem of increasing the flow from farms to cities must be met by the occupying authorities. Successful solutions here will not only alleviate the extent and intensity of the food relief problem; they will contribute materially to the restoration of a balanced economy in the occupied area.

B. The "Hoarding" Problem

1. Nature of the Problem. It is desirable to differentiate between types of illegal food retentions on the part of farmers, because these may refer to situations which require different methods of attack. Most frequently implied in the term "hoarding" is what might be called speculative hoarding, where the primary concern on the part of the producer or dealer is to obtain higher prices for agricultural products. Generally, most of the foodstuffs hoarded on this account arrive in the market sooner or later; the problem is one of timing of supplies more than

of quantities. Also, much of this type of hoarding contributes to the "black market" as usually conceived, and hence to inequitable distribution, i.e., the food goes to high-income groups in the cities.

Hoarding motivated principally by the desire to safeguard the farm family's living standard may be called security hoarding. It stems from the farmer's inability to obtain other foodstuffs and consumer goods for the money he would get for his own production. As a result, more of this production than in normal times is consumed as food on the farms or is even fed to livestock. Some part of it is undoubtedly bartered for consumer goods and/or other foodstuffs. In certain areas, some of it also moves to the city in order to feed relatives and friends of the producers. In such varied ways, much of this type of hoarding actually contributes to the dietaries of urban residents, although through illegal channels. The beneficiaries, moreover, need not be consumers with high-incomes.

Finally, consideration should be given to what might be called protest hoarding. This characterizes retentions by farmers who are anxious to vitiate the program of the occupying authorities -- both their efforts to obtain supplies for Germany and to use food as a political weapon. Although such hoarding may result in reductions in supplies, it is believed that considerable quantities become available in the cities -- again illegally -- in order to maintain fellow-countrymen rather than benefit the enemy.

While it is of course impossible precisely to quantify each of these categories, it is certain that speculative and security hoarding account for the largest part of illegal retentions in Italy. More important, when the problem of illegal retentions is appraised under these different headings, it reveals the great likelihood that "hoarding" actually does make significant contributions to the diets of the urban population.

2. Size of the Problem. As already indicated in Section II, above, page 20, illegal retentions in all of Italy in recent war years may have involved foodstuffs which could provide at least 600 additional calories a day for each urban consumer. In general, this means that as much as 15 percent of all agricultural foodstuffs production may pass through illegal channels. The figure, of course, varies by commodities and by regions of the country. It would tend to be larger in surplus-producing areas. The extent to which it was speculative or protest or security hoarding might, however, vary a good deal, not only between regions but within them. Thus, speculative hoarding is probably more characteristic of large-scale commercial enterprises, particularly in North Italy. Security hoarding and protest hoarding are probably much more important in areas of Central and South Italy.

3. Solutions for the Hoarding Problem. A program to eliminate all hoarding must emphasize, on the economic side, provisions for the import of scarce foodstuffs and other civilian supplies and for the provision of farm equipment,

particularly of fertilizer, farm tools, and repair parts. Moreover, it must involve the setting-up of an effective system of collection, rationing, and price control. It is important, too, that this economic program be widely broadcast through the radio, the press, and proclamation, in an attempt to convince the farm population and food dealers of the great probability that formerly scarce foodstuffs and other essential living items are now becoming available. Stressing the point that the new regulations are elements in the program of the new stable and popular government, concerned with the living standards of all its citizens, should also facilitate in alleviating the various inclinations for hoarding.

Needless to emphasize, the institution and effective operation of such a broad economic program devoted to the elimination of all illegal retentions will be very difficult. It is important that a system instituted by the United Nations occupation authorities work. This is particularly pertinent because the Italians are quite familiar with the long history of unsuccessful collection, rationing and price control policies both of the Italians and, in recent months, of the Germans. Extensive amounts of office work, on the local, provincial, and national level will be necessary, In addition, field personnel who will "watch" and perhaps attempt to assert powers to confiscate will be needed, for a significant amount of opposition to the new measures can be expected, at least in the beginning phases of the program.

In addition, particularly if the program involves the setting-up of a new system of agricultural and industrial prices (including wages) a most detailed plan will be necessary in advance. This must be integrated with the organizational set-up controlling agriculture now in existence in Italy.

The absence of either of these factors (a carefully prepared plan and an extensive staff of skilled administrators) would prompt the suggestion that such a broad program of control not be undertaken. It would be most unrealistic to assume that such preparation and personnel will be available in the early occupation days.[1] It is suggested therefore that minimum adjustments be made, initially, in the distribution, collection, and price control program existing before occupation (and discussed in Section IV above). Even personnel changes in administrative positions should be kept to a minimum except, of course, in the case of persons generally known to have misused their responsibility by participation in corrupt collection and black market activities.

The new program's main emphasis at the beginning should be in the provision of imported foodstuffs for urban populations. Widespread publicity must be given to this activity. The United Nations forces, it should be made clear, are forerunners of a new stable and popular government; one immediate consequence is the desire to provide scarce foodstuffs through importation and to distribute domestically-produced foods equitably to the inhabitants of Italy. A ration to provide some 2,000 calories daily per urban inhabitant should be announced. A system of communal feeding must also be set up. The necessary foodstuffs must of course be imported. (See discussion under D. The Distribution Problem in Cities, below). For areas occupied in the next few months, i.e., while peasant retentions would still be high, such supplies should envisage perhaps one month's feeding at this rate. Thereafter, supplementary foodstuffs to provide about 100 calories daily per urban civilian should suffice.[1] Implied here is recognition of the extent to which illegal retentions are actually earmarked for urban consumption. (See above, page 44). There is no direct effort to force all farm deliveries into the rationing and collection control system. If imported foodstuffs are made available in the cities, this in itself will encourage dehoarding, especially by those seeking high profits. Imports of other consumer goods, even in small amounts, would also contribute to this end. Insofar as these result in increased use of legal trade channels, distribution of imported foodstuffs can be curtailed.

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[1] The experience in Sicily certainly supports these points -- including the continued non-cooperation by the native population.

As the program develops, it may become more apparent what further measures are necessary. In particular, some increase in prices paid to farmers may be necessary, at least at first. Every effort should be made to retain low prices to consumers even if subsidization is necessary.

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[1] See estimates prepared in the Agriculture and Standard of Living Section, R & A 1160, "Short Survey of Nutrition Position in Axis Europe."

C. The Transport Problem

As already indicated, the transport problem for foodstuffs is only part of the problem of reconstituting a transport (and communication) system for the occupied area. Although this matter is not dealt with in this study, it should be said that food shipments from the farms and destined for the consumption of the urban populations deserve high priority on the supplies of cars, track mileage, vehicles and fuel -- as these are made available. The following general suggestions may be of value for the interim period.

If the occupation occurs during a season of year when it is important to bring supplies from the farms, the military authorities should make every effort to facilitate this movement, along with the dehoarding program outlined above. As suggested in earlier sections, wartime food distribution difficulties did not hinge primarily upon the shortages in transport. If no further curtailment in these facilities were made during the occupation period, and if the farm population as a result of the new program was more cooperative in its desire to supply foodstuffs to the cities, considerable shipments could be made without any increase in transport facilities. Maximum utilization of such railroad service as existed and use of all farm vehicles, including draft animals and carts, could make valuable contributions.

For many areas (those in which air bombardment was concentrated on cities and in which the enemy withdrawal was rapid) the first of these assumptions may be realized. In any event, the occupying authorities must make minimum requisitions, if any, upon farm equipment which can be used for transport. Indeed, army vehicles should be allocated whenever possible. As activity moves up the Italian mainland, it may be increasingly possible to restore the use of boats as a means of transporting foodstuffs. Since very little use was made of coastal traffic during recent war years, this could represent an addition to facilities available in those years.

Finally it must again be stressed that, at least in post-harvest periods when large quantities of foodstuffs are backed up on the farms, a very large contribution to the conversion of the occupied area into a helpful ally can be made by improving the food situation in the area. The occupation authorities should make every effort to facilitate the movement of foodstuffs. In a country like Italy, where very large groups of the population can be fed on domestic production and where, as was indicated, considerable shift can even be made from the food production in individual regions, failure to maximize the flow of foods from the farms may significantly increase the import requirements during the military occupation period. Not only will this increase the demands upon United Nations food reserves, but it may even mean that larger amounts of comparable transport facilities will have to be used than would be the case if some allocation of transport facilities were made to help move domestically-produced foodstuffs.

Whatever decisions are made on these matters, it is safe for the authorities to assume that, at least for a short period after occupation, little opportunity will exist for deliveries to the cities. If there is reason to believe that stocks in the occupied city are low (a plausible assumption if the city was held by the enemy for some period and used as a base of operations) food supplies of all kinds for large parts of the population will have to be brought in. The quantity of imports allowed for must encompass the possibility that there will be no supplies brought to the city for at least a week after occupation, even though the normal supply areas for the city are also occupied by the United Nations.

D. The Distribution Problem in Cities

Food distributed by the United Nations in Italian cities should be made available to the population through normal channels, i.e., the inhabitants should be able to get it in retail establishments, which in turn would obtain their produce from wholesale markets. The allocation of the imported foodstuffs to these markets would be made through consultation with officials of the Bureau of Nutrition of the Ministry of Agriculture. The above, at any rate, is the goal toward which the main part of city food distribution should tend.

Many modifications and interim arrangements will have to be made however. During the period immediately after occupation, while the city is still in confusion and disorder, the occupation authorities may distribute the food directly, through food lines, from army canteens stationed in various advantageous parts of the city (market places, city squares, large warehouses). If possible, ration coupons ought to be collected or noted, in order to prevent large-scale duplicate receipts. In fact, insofar as possible -- or better, after the first day or two -- the food could be sold.

Food distribution during these days might be in the form of complete rations packed to include a minimum, well-balanced diet. Care should be taken, however, not to distribute foods of a nature or in a form unfamiliar to the inhabitants. Great waste (and inadequate nourishment) would surely result. There is much to be said for the direct distribution of flour, vegetables such as beans and peas, and some lard, and perhaps canned milk or milk powder for children. Such broad-scale communal feeding must be considered a short-period emergency measure, and even unbalanced diets of familiar commodities would be desirable.

After some measure of normal distribution is restored, and particularly after domestically-produced foodstuffs again become available in some measure, the food provided by the occupation authorities ought to be clearly of a nature to supplement the wartime diets. Again it is believed that prime stress should be placed upon staple commodities and a minimum reliance upon complete rations of the army type. The quantity of foodstuffs needed ought to provide an additional 100 calories daily per city dweller -- for the entire period of army occupation after the first month or so. An average quantity to permit some 2,000 calories per day per inhabitant for one month should be on hand for this "complete-feeding" period. Allowance will have to be made for any abnormal expansion of urban population as a result of the fighting in other areas. (There are reports that the population of Palermo, for example, had multiplied). This is a temporary phenomenon, of course. Finally, the authorities should provide soup kitchens to take over (and enlarge) the schemes of communal feeding in the poorer parts of the cities. This program can be continued throughout the occupation period.[1]

Providing urban populations with complete dietaries over quite prolonged periods may be necessary for certain cities under special circumstances. This would be true for Rome, for example, were it taken without the area above it (Tuscany, Umbria, and Marche) from which most of its foodstuffs come; or if these regions were also taken after their production had been destroyed or removed by the Germans. (Such a circumstance is not inconceivable for that city). Since specific requirements will depend upon the circumstances (time of year, degree to which "scorched earth" policy is carried out, etc.) in each case, no advance calculation can be presented. But special provision should be made for such contingencies, and stocks, which can be drawn upon, should be built up in occupied territory.

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[1] Detailed computations of the total quantities and the preferred types of foodstuffs involved -- for all types of feeding -- are in process of completion in this Office. These will be available for regions of Italy.

Here again, prime reliance should be made on food staples familiar to the population rather than on complete prearranged rations. The food should be distributed through the normal trade channels, as indicated above.

E. Other Problems

1. Agricultural Products for Export. Some mention should be made of possible procedures for dealing with real surplus commodities (citrus fruits). Certainly, in the early days of occupation, these deserve lower priority on transport and other distribution facilities than do foods necessary for domestic consumption.[1] This is true even though a considerable market may exist for such commodities in other United Nations.

Such a policy will involve certain problems of a broader scope than are considered in a distribution study. Some provision for storing export commodities and for paying their producers must be made. In line with the above suggestion, storage as close to the farm as possible is desirable. The payment problem for specifically export commodities will be related more closely to the exchange rates fixed than is the case for commodities primarily destined for domestic consumption. If new exchange rates place the lira at a low value (as was the case in Sicily), provision for additional recompense to producers of export crops may be necessary. But this entire problem is tied up with the program for the rehabilitation of Italian agriculture. The price policy for export crops must be geared to the program for maintenance, expansion or contraction of Italian surplus crops during the immediate post-occupation crop years.

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[1] For comparable consideration on the demands these commodities make upon processing facilities, see R & A 1370, Food Processing in Italy.

It may be worth noting that gold may be a welcome exchange good for certain agricultural commodities, particularly those raised by large producers and perhaps also destined for export. Some such use of gold has advantages in that it makes minimum demands upon shipping space. There is reason to believe, too, that such redistribution of gold stocks may exert favorable influences in the post-war period.

The considerations raised here have their prime focus in problems other than those of commodity distribution. A detailed investigation of them exceeds the scope of the present report.

2. General. Information presented in this report gives some indication of foodstuffs production in the various compartments. Very shortly, more complete information on harvests for all Italy will be available. Rough calculations can then be made of at least the maximum quantities of foodstuffs available on farms at the time of occupation of a particular area. In addition, the occupation authorities should make an attempt at assembling all data recently collected in Italy on production and shipments of the 1943 crop. A census of agricultural land under cultivation was announced in late June 1943. Since its objective was to provide a basis for assessing compulsory quotas for delivery to collection depots,

the material in some form is available in the statistics division of the Bureau of Nutrition, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

A rapid survey of stocks in warehouses may be advisable. In this respect, the listings of large warehouses presented in Appendix III will be helpful. All efforts at obtaining the most specific information on the amount and location of the agricultural produce in Italy are justified, for conduct of the distribution program can be considerably facilitated the more specific and detailed is such information.

Two further points can be made. It is most important that the members of the United Nations forces respect the legal structure, particularly the price structure, which the new government is attempting to maintain. Reports from Sicily abound with indications of wide patronization of the black markets by soldiers, particularly for such commodities as wine. While there are some advantages to purchase of real surplus goods by the occupying forces, these purchases must be made at the official prices. (This point is tied up in part with the relationship, already mentioned, of distribution problems to broader fiscal problems. The more lire a dollar buys, the more difficult will it be to prevent American soldiers, in particular, from participating in such illegal dealings). Unless the native population is impressed with the fact that Allied troops and authorities will not countenance former practices, there can be little hope of establishing an efficient food distribution system.

Finally, and perhaps in repetition, one should stress the need of an immediate attack on the civilian food problem by the liberating authorities, along the lines here suggested. In Sicily, the establishment of an efficient distribution system was handicapped by failure to take prompt steps in this direction. Food supplies must come with the occupying forces; a willingness to allocate some transport facilities must also be present. Such concrete immediate steps in the early occupation days are the best evidence of our determination to improve the food situation.[1]

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[1] The recommendations contained in this section differ in important respects from the AMG Proposed Scheme for the Reorganization of Agricultural Control in Italy dated Sept. 30, 1943. A critique of this proposed scheme is available upon request to the Office of Strategic Services.

REGIONAL DIVISION OF ITALY BY COMPARTMENTS

North

Piedmont
Liguria
Lombardy
Venezia Tridentina
Veneto
Venezia Giulia e Zara
Emilia

Central

Tuscany
Marche
Umbria
Lazio

South

Abruzzi e Molise
Campania
Puglie
Lucania
Calabrie

The Islands

Sicily
Sardinia

APPENDICES

Table 1. AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS BY REGIONS AND COMPARTMENTS OF ITALY, 1933-37[1]
(In thousands of quintals)

A. North Italy

Crop	Piemonte	Liguria	Lombardia	Venezia Tridentina	Veneto	Venezia Giulia e Zara	Emilia
Wheat[2].................	5,922.0	247.0	7,495.0	261.0	6,537.0	345.0	10,761.0
Rice (rough)............	3,371.0		2,680.0		277.0		403.0
Rye......................				183.0			
Corn[3]..................	3,676.0	130.0	7,649.0	254.1	7,621.0	419.0	2,372.0
Potatoes[4]..............	2,633.0	1950.0	2,216.0	1,475.0	1,944.0	1,839.0	1,612.0
Tomatoes................	128.0	337.0	191.0		131.0	45.0	2,374.0
Other fresh vegetables..	522.0	791.0	1,666.0	191.0	1,233.0	188.0	1,275.0
Sugar beets.............	351.0		1,239.0		12,247.0		9,787.0
Vineyards:							
Grapes,direct consump.	259.0	96.0	195.0	41.2	85.0	59.0	285.0
Wine (1,000 hls.)......	4,014.0	683.0	2,170.0	536.0	3,013.0	464.0	3,835.0
Deciduous fruits........	973.0	646.0	265.0	559.2	768.0	135.0	1,070.0
Citrus fruits...........		11.3					
Livestock products:							
Cow's milk (1,000 hls)	4,491.0	825.0	8,080.0	1,403.0	5,277.0	924.7	3,318.0
Butter.................	65.3		182.3	23.8	53.8		102.6
Cow's and sheep cheese	174.7		825.8	32.0	238.5		381.6

1. Figures for livestock products are for 1937 only.
2. Yields, planting and harvesting time for winter wheat only.
3. Yields, planting and harvesting time for spring corn only.
4. Yields, planting and harvesting time for common potatoes only.

Note: 10 quintals = 1 metric ton.

Source: Annuario Statistico Italiano.

Table 1. AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS BY REGIONS AND COMPARTMENTS OF ITALY, 1933-37[1] (cont.)

(In thousands of quintals)

B. Central Italy

	Toscana	Marche	Umbria	Lazio
Wheat[2]	4,946.0	4,311.0	2,341.0	2,799.0
Corn[3]	1,213.0	940.0	331.0	1,101.0
Potatoes[4]	1,613.0	816.0	635.0	805.0
Tomatoes	542.0	284.0	95.0	371.0
Other fresh vegetables	903.0	334.0		1,080.0
Sugar beets	820.0	75.0	270.0	321.0
Vineyards:				
Grapes, direct consump.	276.0	50.0	89.0	492.0
Wine (1,000 hls)	3,772.0	1,813.0	1,135.0	1,694.0
Olives (olive oil)		18.0	72.0	155.0
Deciduous fruits	295.0	227.0	76.0	223.0
Citrus fruits				109.0
Livestock products:				
Cow's milk (1,000 hls)	2,120.0	626.0	312.0	1,304.0
Butter	3.4	.09		
Cow's and sheep cheese	42.3	21.0	70.0	70.0

1. Figures for livestock products are for 1937 only.
2. Yields, planting and harvesting time for winter wheat only.
3. Yields, planting and harvesting time for spring corn only.
4. Yields, planting and harvesting time for common potatoes only.

Note: 10 quintals = 1 metric ton.

Source: Annuario Statistico Italiano.
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Based on official statistics.

Table 1. AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS BY REGIONS AND COMPARTMENTS OF ITALY, 1933-37[1]
(cont.)
(In thousands of quintals)

	C. South Italy					D. The Islands	
	Abruzzi e Molise	Campania	Puglie	Lucania	Calabrie	Sicilia	Sardegna
Wheat[2]	4,091	2,810	4,729	2,394	2,450	8,578	190.3
Corn[3]	1,252	1,467	148	243	581	34	114.0
Barley		4,238	948				305.0
Potatoes[4]	2,933	4,238	420	368	1,231	272	229.0
Tomatoes	388	1,517	480	62	318	1,107	149.0
Other fresh vegetables	317	2,328	1,075	657	654	1,428	229.0[5]
Sugar beets	975						
Vineyards:							
Grapes, direct consump.	137	295	498	13	56	147	17.0
Wine (1,000 hls.)	1,430	3,437	4,408	318	540	3,156	363.0
Olive oil	711	123	677	79		261	42.0[6]
Deciduous fruits	482	1,339	233	71	411	439	86.0
Citrus fruits	8	550	96	23	1,108	4,864	60.0
Livestock products:							
Cow's milk (1,000 hls).	691	1,080	255	96	324	809	492.0
Cow's and sheep cheese.	31	50	48	13	25	76	176.0
Cottage cheese			14		11	31	43.0

1. Figures for livestock products are for 1937 only.
2. Yields, planting and harvesting time for winter wheat only.
3. Yields, planting and harvesting time for spring corn only.
4. Yields, planting and harvesting time for common potatoes only.
5. Not "other fresh vegetables"; just vegetables.
6. Olive trees.

Note: 10 quintals = one metric ton

Source: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Based on official statistics, *Annuario Statistico*

TABLE 2.

WEEKLY RATIONS IN ITALY, AUGUST 1943

(grams)

	Bread	Meat (including sausage)		Sugar	Fats	Pasta and Rice	
		South	Remainder			South	Remainder
Normal Consumer	1050	115	150-165	125	100	625	500
Light Worker	1750	115	150-165	125	100	625	500
Expectant Mother	2100	115	150-165	125	100	625	500
Heavy Worker	2450	115	150-165	125	100	775	650
Very Heavy Worker	3150	115	150-165	125	100	625	500
Children Under 3	1050	115	150-165	250	100	875	750

Other: Cheese 50
In lieu of bread, flour or rusks
Milk locally rationed, priority to children, sick, expectant mothers and men in unhealthy occupations.
Fruit, vegetables, fish and eggs locally rationed.
Jam locally rationed with priority for children and aged.
Potatoes 500

TABLE 3

MAXIMUM LEGAL WEEKLY RATIONS OF ITALIAN SELF-SUPPLIERS
MARCH 1943

(Per Member of Household)*1/

	GRAMS
Grain (in terms of Wheat Flour)	3200
Olive Oil	260*2/
Seed Oil	55
Potatoes	2875
Dried Vegetables	265
Nuts (almonds, hazelnuts, or walnuts with shells)	1535

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* 1/ Members of household must surrender ration cards in order to qualify for allowances.

* 2/ If olive oil producer also raises pigs, the ration is 145 grams a week

TABLE 4

DAILY CALORIC VALUE OF RATIONED AND UNRATIONED FOOD STUFFS
AUGUST 1943

NORMAL CONSUMER	1190
LIGHT WORKER	1430
HEAVY WORKER	1665
VERY HEAVY WORKER	1905
CHILD (under 3)	1260

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II. FOOD RATIONING IN ITALY

A. The Rationing System

The first ration cards were issued in January 1940. Cards were delivered to the persons living in each community upon the basis of permanent records kept by the local authorities. Of late, ration cards are no longer delivered but have to be called for at the offices of the municipal authorities.

In view of great variations in dietary habits, food rations vary from region to region. In the North, the diet resembles that of western Europe with its relatively high consumption of meat, dairy products, sugar and processed foods. In the South, the diet is more like that in the Balkans with its large consumption of cereals, with meat and dairy products of minor importance, and with olive oil as a main source of fat.

Bread, and apparently sugar and fats, are the only commodities rationed uniformly on a nation-wide basis.[1] Rice and pasta are also rationed on a nation-wide basis, but the rations differ by regions. Fresh and preserved meat, cheese, eggs, and potatoes are rationed on a regional, usually provincial basis, with rations determined by the regional authorities. In some regions, milk, dried vegetables, fish and wine are rationed, and in some localities even fresh fruit and vegetables. Coffee was rationed early in 1940 but has not been available since the summer of that year.

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[1] The sale of beer to the civilian population was forbidden in May 1943. Sales of tomato paste and frozen tomatoes were terminated in August 1943.

In addition to a ration card for industrial products, there are two types of food rationing cards in use in Italy. One card is issued for commodities rationed on a nation-wide basis; the other for commodities rationed only in certain provinces. The first nation-wide food rationing card was issued in January 1940; it was issued on a monthly basis. This period of validity was increased to three months in 1941, and to four months in July 1942. In the center or left-hand corner, the ration card usually bears the name of the municipality, and of the province of the bearer. The cards are numbered; name and address of the holder are filled in, and they are signed by the holder and stamped with the municipal seal. The main part of the card consists of small detachable squares, cedola di prelevamento, marked with the name of the commodity and the period of validity. Some of the ration coupons cover single-day or even half-day periods, others weekly, and still others bi-weekly periods.

At the end of each month, on fixed days, every consumer registers with a grocer of his choice in order to be able to receive in the following month the supply of food covered by the ration card. The grocer detaches a special registration coupon, cedola di prenotazione, from the ration card and puts his stamp (name and address) on it. He stamps the last weekly ration coupon or the last two daily coupons of the month as a receipt for the cedola di prenotazione. There is one of these registration coupons per month for each rationed commodity.

With the exception of bread, rations are fixed on a monthly basis, but for the purpose of distribution the month is divided into bi-weekly periods. Coupons available for the second half of the month may not be used in the first half, but any coupon which has been left over from the first half is still valid throughout the rest of the month.

Bread is rationed on a daily basis. There are two coupons for each day, one of which may be taken in wheat or maize flour. The coupons are valid only for the day specified but coupons for an earlier date of the same rationing period (month) may be used for the purchase of stale bread. In some places, the consumers are permitted to take the whole bread ration in flour for home baking. In this case, the ration is taken in four weekly periods.

If a consumer moves to another community, he may obtain from the new ration card office a provisional food card for the remainder of the rationing period. Afterwards, he is supplied with a new regular ration card and registers with the grocer in the usual way.

Deliveries of supplies to the grocers are made every two months. The month-by-month system formerly used had resulted in occasional delays. In order to avoid the consequences of delays in shipments, grocers built up stocks on which they drew if the number of registered customers increased. The registration coupons detached by the grocer serve the authorities as a check on the number of his customers.

The second type of food-rationing card is issued for commodities rationed only in certain provinces. The value of the coupons varies considerably as between one area and another, mostly as a consequence of regional differences in supply and consumption. As a rule, the regional quotas are fixed by the provincial food offices which decide also on the rations of meat, cheese, etc. that the various consumer groups may buy. The following table shows the pasta and rice rations in various provinces, at the beginning of 1943, as an example of regional differentiation.

Province	Monthly ration of Pasta	 Rice (in grams)	 Total
Piedmont, Lombardy, Venezia, Emilia......	600	1,400	2,000
Liguria, Tuscany, the Marches, Umbria......	1,000	1,000	2,000
Rome, Viterbo..........	1,400	600	2,000
Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti................	1,500	500	2,000
Abruzzi, Milise, Campania, Apulia, Lucania...Calabrie.........	2,100	400	2,500
Sicily, Sardinia.......	2,300	200	2,500

A special food ration card was issued in the spring of 1943 for soldiers on furlough, Italian laborers working in Germany but temporarily returning to Italy, farmers changing their residence, etc. This card is valid for fifteen days and has coupons allowing a daily bread ration of 150 grams and a two-weeks supply of other rationed foodstuffs. The food may be purchased in special groceries and restaurants.

Differential rationing, by age, occupation and other characteristics of consumers, has made considerable headway. This is seen in the statement of rations in effect in August 1943. (See Table 2, Appendix I). There seems to be no clear-cut definition available as to what constitutes a "normal consumer," "light worker, " "heavy worker," and "very heavy worker." The category of light workers is believed to include messengers, office boys, janitors, watchmen. Civilian defense workers, members of the militia, and men belonging to militarized groups such as firemen, policemen, etc. are entitled to the heavy workers' ration. Very heavy workers include miners, salt miners, lumbermen, underground construction workers, agricultural laborers and shepherds working in altitudes of more than 1,000 meters, stevedores and porters carrying loads of more than 100 kilos. Expectant mothers receive a supplementary ration of bread from the fifth month of pregnancy. Men serving on merchant ships are allowed special rations when they are at sea.

Harvest workers receive supplementary rations for the duration of their work. Workers in unhealthy occupations, such as those exposed to the risk of lead, mercury, silver, or arsenic poisoning, likewise receive extra rations. Special rations are also provided for sick persons. Thus patients suffering from tuberculosis and residing in mountain sanitariums receive a monthly extra allowance of 1,400 grams of sugar, 1,000 grams of fats or 1 litre of oil, and 2,000 grams of alimentary paste, rice or corn flour. Tubercular patients in other medical institutions or living at home receive the following extra rations: 1,000 grams of sugar, 800 grams of fats or 0.8 litre of oil, and 1,500 grams of pasta, rice or corn flour. Sufferers from other diseases, including those afflicted with acute or pernicious anemia, malaria, certain intestinal inflammations and infections, hepatic ailments, diabetes, Addison's disease, biliary and renal calculi, nephritic, sclerosis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, pulmonary abscesses, pleuritis and hemorrhagic disposition, are likewise entitled to extra allowances. These must, however, not exceed 800 grams of fat (or 0.8 litre of oil) and 100 grams of cereals (including pasta or mixed wheat flour, rice and corn flour).

B. Allowances for Farmers

Farmers are allowed to retain certain amounts of their produce for their own use. These allowances were determined as follows:[1]

1. Grain. Farmers must surrender ration coupons for bread and pasta. If they are owner-occupiers or tenant farmers, they

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[1] Unless otherwise stated, allowances are those prevailing as of December 1942.

may retain 185 kilos of wheat for each member of the family. Alternatively, for every 100 kilos of wheat, these may retain 130 kilos of rye, 150 kilos of barley, 175 kilos of maize, or 150 kilos of rice. Absent owners, who do not operate their farms, could retain 175 kilos of wheat (in 1942) for each member of the family. This figure was reduced to 110 kilos in 1943. Instead of wheat, they could retain proportionate amounts of other grains, as indicated above. As of May 1943 the following allowances were announced:

soft wheat	75 kg.	per head
hard wheat	78 "	"
rye.......	68 "	"
barley....	56 "	"
oats......	42 "	"

Whether the same system of alternatives still exists, i.e., whether other types of grains must be substituted for wheat, or whether allowances of other grains are in the form of additions to the wheat ration is not clear. Judging from the size of allowances, the latter would appear to be more likely.

2. Producers of olives could retain 10 kilos of olive oil for each member of the family. If they are also entitled to slaughter a hog, this amount is reduced to 7.5 kilos. Persons engaged in the supervision of olive plantations may retain 7.5 kilos for each member of the family.

3. Growers of rape and sunflowers may retain 2 kilos of edible oil for every 100 kilos of oilseed delivered to the ammassi, but not more than 3 kilos for each member of the

family.

4. Potato growers may retain 120 kilos from the first crop (including 20 kilos for fodder), and 50 kilos from the second crop, for each member of the family.

5. Producers of dried vegetables, such as peas and beans, may retain 10 kilos from the first and 4 kilos from the second crop for each member of the family.

6. Producers of almonds, hazelnuts and walnuts may retain 80 kilos of nuts with shells or 40 kilos of shelled nuts for the whole family.

7. Producers of pistachio nuts may retain 10 kilos of nuts with shells or 5 kilos shelled nuts for the whole family.

8. Wine growers may retain 30 kilos of wine dregs with stalks or 25 kilos without stalks for each member of the family.

9. Hog producers may slaughter 1 hog for every six members of a family or fraction of that number up to a maximum of four pigs.

When pigs are raised for hospitals, religious communities, detachments of armed forces and similar institutions, 1 pig may be maintained for every six persons.

All who slaughter hogs must surrender ration cards for fats, butter and pork fats for 12 months following the date of the slaughter. During the same period, they are not entitled to any ration of pork meat which is distributed to the civilian population.

10. In order to encourage the production of maize, farmers who grow a second crop on land which has already been cultivated under wheat, rye, barley, or oats, may retain the following amounts of maize for fodder: for each hog, 100-150 kilos of maize according to the type of hog; for each cow, 100 kilos; for each fowl, 2½ kilos.

Apart from the allowances for food and fodder, the following quantities of the principal crops could be retained as seed allowances (in kilos per hectare): early varieties of wheat, 200; late varieties of wheat, 180; rye, 160; barley, 160; oats, 150; maize, 60; rice, 180; beans, 120; potatoes, 1,500.

C. Meals in Restaurants

Rationing of food in restaurants was introduced at the end of 1940 when pasta and meat were in short supply. Since then restrictions have gradually become more severe. Beginning October 1, 1941, meals in restaurants were limited to three dishes and antipasto. Neither butter nor olive oil could be served separately. Prices for the meals were fixed and ranged from 6 lire in fourth-class restaurants to 32 lire in de luxe establishments. The standard meal consisted of soup, a major course consisting of meat, fish, or eggs with garnishment, or a vegetable plate, and dessert. Instead of any one of the three dishes, cheese could be served.

The National Fascist Federation of Restaurants has issued the following instructions concerning meals served in restaurants: second helpings of hors d'oeuvres are prohibited.

The dishes should be served fully seasoned. Neither oil nor butter or any other fat may be served separately. "Minestra," the typical vegetable soup, must be served without eggs. Bread, (against coupon), minestra (against coupon if it is based on flour, rice, noodles, macaroni, etc.), vegetables and salads may be served with every meal. For other dishes the following restrictions prevail: rabbits, game, fish, eggs, cheese and entrails could not be served on Sundays, and on Saturday only for lunch. Poultry, ham, salt pork, and sausages could only be served on Monday and Tuesday and for lunch on Saturday. Beef and veal could be served only for lunch on Monday and Saturday. For dinner on Saturday, as well as for lunch and dinner on Sunday, a standard menu must be served consisting of minestra, one portion of vegetables or salad, one portion of fruit. All kinds of meat, fish, eggs, and cheese are excluded from these meals.

D. Communal Feeding

The importance of community kitchens has increased considerably in recent months. In January 1942, 260,000 persons were reported taking one chief meal a day at a community eating place in or near the factory or office building where they were working. In December 1942, 550,000 such meals had been served, and by the end of January, 1943, a million laborers and white collar workers had come to use 3,500 community eating places. In recent months, numerous additional communal eating facilities have been created for the victims of air raids.

Since February, 1943 ration cards need no longer be surrendered by the patrons of these eating places. For each customer served, the community kitchen is allowed the following quota of rationed foods: 1,500 grams of pasta, 200 grams of fat, 3,000 grams of potatoes, or 500 grams of beans. The kitchens also receive a fair share of the unrationed foods such as poultry and rabbits.

In addition to the free-coupon dishes, the community kitchens may serve complete meals upon surrender of the respective food coupons.

A scheme for the distribution of free meals for school children was introduced in December 1941. By the end of 1942, the number of children receiving free meals had risen to about 900,000. Of late, arrangements were made for the distribution of a warm lunch daily, coupon-free, to 2,000,000 school children.

APPENDIX III

APPENDIX III-A. WAREHOUSES, BY COMPARTMENTS AND PROVINCES

1. GRAIN

a. Piemonte

(Alessandria)

Alessandria:
"Soc. An. Ing. Oreste Rossini - Magazzini Generali del Grano"
capacity: 10,000 tons; railroad service
Arquata Scrivia:
"Soc. An. Docks Arquata Scrivia"
capacity: 71,000 tons; railroad service

(Novara)

Novara:
"Magazzini Generali di Novara"
capacity: 5,000 to 6,000 tons; railroad service
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati con Silos da Cereali"
capacity: 20,000 tons; railroad service

(Torino)

Torino:
"Magazzini Generali Piemontesi" Societa Anonima Cooperativa a capitale illimitato
capacity: 1,200 tons; railroad service

(Verdelli)

Biella:
"S.A. Magazzini Generali Alta Italia" (S.A.M.G.A.I.)
capacity: 6,000 to 7,000 tons; railroad service
S. Germano Vercellese:
"Magazzini Generali di S.Germano Vercellese"
capacity: 9,000 tons; railroad service
Vercelli:
"Societa Anonima Docks Vercelli"
capacity: 15,000 tons railroad service

b. Liguria

(Genova)

Genova:
"Societa Anonima Docks Arquata Scrivia"
headquarters for the Arquata Scrivia warehouses
"Societa Anonima Docks Liguri"
headquarters

Genova: (cont.)
"Societa Anonima Silos di Genova"
capacity: 65,000 tons; railroad service
"Societa Esercizio Magazzini Generali di Robbio Lomellina"
headquarters for the Robbio Lomellina warehouse
Sampierdarena:
"Societa Anonima Docks Liguri"
capacity: 15,000 tons

c. Lombardia

(Bergamo)

Bergamo:
"Magazzini Generali Bergamaschi S.A."
capacity: 14,800 tons; railroad service
"Magazzini Generali della Societa Immobiliare Industriale Bergamasca--Gestione Toffetti"
capacity: 4,000 tons; railroad service
"Magazzini Generali di Rovato e Palazzolo sull'Oglio della Banca Piccolo Credito Bergamasco"
headquarters
Caravaggio:
"Magazzini Generali della Societa' Immobiliare Bergamasca--Gestione Toffetti"
branch warehouse; capacity: 3,000 tons
Romano Lombardo:
"Magazzini Generali della Societa' Immobiliare Bergamasca--Gestione Toffetti"
branch warehouse; capacity: 3,000 tons

(Brescia)

Brescia:
"S.A. Borghetto-Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
capacity: 28,000 tons

Calvisano:
"S.A.Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 4,000 tons
Desenzano:
"S.A.Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 3,000 tons
Cambara:
"S.A.Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 2,000 tons
Ghedi:
"S.A.Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 2,000 tons

Leno:
"S.A. Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 2,000 tons
Manerbio:
"S.A. Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 3,000 tons
Orzinovi:
"S.A. Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 1,500 tons
Palazzolo Sull'Oglio:
"Magazzini Generali di Rovato e Palazzolo Sull'Oglio della Banca Piccolo Credito Bergamasco"
capacity: 1,000 tons grain (or 200 tons fresh cocoons)
Rovato:
"Magazzini Generali di Rovato S.A."
capacity: 10,000 tons; railroad service
Visano:
"S.A. Borghetti--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
branch warehouse; capacity: 1,200 tons

(Cremona)

Cremona:
"Consorzui Agrario Cooperativo per la provincia di Cremona"
capacity: 15,000 tons; railroad service
Casalbuttano:
"Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo per la provincia di Cremona"
branch warehouse; whether for grain, wine, or cheese, unknown.
Robecco D'Oglio:
"Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo per la provincia di Cremona"
branch warehouse; whether for grain, wine, or cheese, unknown.
Soresina:
"Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo per la provincia di Cremona"
branch warehouse; whether for grain, wine or cheese, unknown.

(Mantova)

Mantova:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali Fiduciari di Mantova"
capacity: 3,000 tons
Revere Ostiglia:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch; capacity: 3,000 tons; facilities for reloading on Po vessels.
Suzzara:
"Magazzini Generali di Suzzara"
capacity: 250 tons

(Milano)

Lodi:
"Soc. An. Deposito Cereali--Magazzini Generali--Lodi"
capacity: 8,000 tons

Milano:
"Docks Milano Societa Anonima"
capacity: 34,000 tons; railroad service
"Magazzini Generali della Lomellina"
headquarters
"Magazzini Generali di S.Germano Vercellese"
headquarters
"S.A. Magazzini Generali del Polesine"
headquarters

(Pavia)

Mortara:
"Magazzini Generali della Lomellina"
capacity: 9,000 tons; railroad service

Pavia:
"Magazzini Generali di Pavia gestiti dal Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo di Lodi, Milano e Pavia"
capacity: 12,000 tons (also used for cheese and fertilizers); autotransport and railroad service

Robbio Lomellina:
"Societa Esercizio Magazzini Generali di Robbio Lomellina"
capacity: 5,000 tons; railroad service

d. Veneto

(Padova)

Camposampiero:
"Magazzini Generali della Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo in Camposampiero e Cittadella"
capacity: more than 100 tons

Cittadella:
"Magazzini Generali della Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo in Camposampiero e Cittadella"
capacity: 80 tons

Padova:
"Magazzini Generali della Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo in Camposampiero e Cittadella"
headquarters

(Rovigo)

Badia Polesine:
"Societa' An. Magazzini Generali del Polesine"
capacity: 5,000 tons

(Treviso)

Meduna di Livenza:
"Anonima Veneta per prove assaggio stagionatura e magazzini bozzoli e sete"
branch
Oderzo:
"Anonima Veneta per prove, assaggio, Stagionatura e magazzini bozzoli e sete"
branch; capacity: 4,900 tons

(Venezia)

Venezia:
"Societa' dei Sylos di Venezia"
headquarters
" Societa' Veneta per l'Esercizio di Magazzini Generali e Spedizioni"
Venezia Giudecca:
"Societa dei Sylos di Venezia"
capacity: 10,000 tons
Venezia Marittima:
"Societa dei Sylos di Venezia"
capacity: 25,000 tons

(Verona)

Verona:
"Magazzini Generali di Verona"
capacity: 30,000 tons

e. Venezia Giulia e Zara

(Fiume)

Fiume:
"Azienda dei Magazzini Generali di Fiume"
capacity: 6,000 tons

f. Emilia

(Bologna)

Bentivoglio:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
capacity: 2,000 tons
Bologna:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
main office; capacity: 3,000 tons
branch warehouses; capacity: 15,000 tons
Castenaso:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 10,000 tons

Crevalcore:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 7,000 tons

Galliera:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 4,000 tons

Granarolo:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 1,000 tons

Imola:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity; 7,000 tons

Marzabotto:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 200 tons

Molinella:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 4,000 tons

Pianoro:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 1,500 tons

Ponte Samoggia (Crispellano):
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 2,000 tons

S.Giovanni Persiceto:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 2,500 tons

S. Pietro in Casale:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 3,000 tons

Sasso:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 500 tons

Vergato:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 1,000 tons

Villa Fontana:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 3,000 tons

(Forli)

Forlimpopoli:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 5,000 tons

Meldola:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 1,500 tons

Predappio:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 1,500 tons

Rimini:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 6,000 tons

Viserba:

Viserba:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouses; capacity: 12,000 tons

(**Parma**)

Parma:
"Magazzini Generali Fiduciari"
capacity: 5,000 tons

(**Ravenna**)

Alfonsine:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouse; capacity: 3,000 tons
Cervia:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouse; capacity: 1,000 tons
Faenza:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouse; capacity: 4,000 tons
Lugo:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouse; capacity: 7,000 tons
Marina di Ravenna:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouse; capacity: 9,000 tons
Massalombarda:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouse; capacity: 2,500 tons
Porto di Ravenna:
"Silos Granari del Candiano--S.A.Agricola Commerciale Ravenna"
capacity: 30,000 tons
Ravenna:
"Silos Granari del Candiano--S.A. Agricola Commerciale Ravenna"
headquarters

8. Toscana

(**Arezzo**)

Bibbiena:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 350 tons
Foiano della Chiana:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 1,000 tons
Lucignano:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 500 tons
Marciano:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 200 tons

Ponte a Poppi:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 850 tons
Sansepolcro:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 700 tons
Sestino:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 110 tons

(Firenze)

Marradi:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
branch warehouse; capacity: 500 tons

(Livorno)

Livorno:
"Societa' Silos Livornesi"
capacity: 12,000 tons (shared with seeds and vegetables)

h. Marche

(Pesaro)

Pesaro:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
branch warehouse; capacity: 10,000 tons

i. Lazio

(Roma)

Civitavecchia:
"Societa' dei Silos e Magazzini Generali di Civitavecchia"
capacity: 11,000 tons; railroad service
Roma:
"Societa' dei Silos e Magazzini Generali di Civitavecchia"
headquarters
"Magazzini Generali in Roma"
capacity: 3,500 tons; railroad service

j. Campania

(Napoli)

Castellammare di Stabia:
"Magazzini Generali di Castellammare di Stabia"
capacity: 20 tons; railroad service

Napoli:
"Magazzini Generali dell' Italia Meridionale ed Insulare"
headquarters
"S.A. Magazzini Generali di Gravina"
headquarters
"Docks Meridionali S.A."
capacity: 60,000 tons; railroad service
"Societa' Silos Napoletani"
capacity: 50,000 tons
Torre Annunziata:
"Magazzini Generali di Torre Annunziata"
capacity: 16,761 tons; railroad service

k. Puglie

(Bari)

Bari:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali Baresi"
capacity: 8,000 tons
branch warehouse; capacity: 4,000 tons
Gravina di Puglia:
"S. A. Magazzini Generali di Gravina"
capacity: 9,000 tons

(Foggia)

Foggia:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali di Foggia"
capacity: 20,000 tons
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali dell' Italia Meridionale ed Insulare"
branch warehouse; capacity: 28,000 tons
Lucera:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali dell' Italia Meridionale ed Insulare"
capacity: 1,500 tons

l. Sicily

(Agrigento)

Naro:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
branch warehouse
S. Stefano Quisquina:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
branch warehouse

(Caltanissetta)

Caltanissetta:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
branch warehouse
Villalba:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
branch warehouse

(Enna)

Enna:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
branch warehouse

(Palermo)

Marcato Bianco:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
branch warehouse
Palermo:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
capacity: 3,500 tons; railroad service

2. CHEESE

a. Lombardia

(Bergamo)

Bergamo:
"Magazzini Generali Bergamaschi S.A."
capacity: 25,000 forms; railroad service

(Brescia)

Brescia:
"S.A. Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
capacity: 120,000 forms
Rovato:
"Magazzini Generali di Rovato e Palazzolo sull' Oglio della Banca Piccolo Credito Bergamasco"
capacity: 1,800 tons

(Cremona)

Cremona:
"Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo per la provincia di Cremona"
capacity: 700 tons; railroad service

(Mantova)

Mantova:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali Fiduciari di Mantova"
capacity: 1,000 tons
Suzzara:
"Soc. An. Magazini Generali Fiduciari di Mantova"
branch warehouse capacity; 400 tons
"Magazzini Generali di Suzzara"
capacity: 12,000 forms
Viadana:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali Fiduciari di Mantova"
branch warehouse; capacity: 170 tons

(Milano)

Lodi:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali di Lodi"
railroad service

(Pavia)

Pavia:
"Magazzini Generali di Pavia gestiti dal Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo di Lodi, Milano E Pavia"
railway service

b. Veneto

(Padova)

Padova:
"Ente Autonomo Magazzini Generali di Padova"
capacity: 200 tons; railroad service

(Rovigo)

Badia Polesine:
"Societa'An. Magazzini Generali del Polesine"
capacity: 12,000 forms

c. Emilia

(Bologna)

Bologna:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
capacity: 100,000 forms

(Parma)

Parma:
"Magazzini Generali Fiduciari"
capacity: 80,000 forms totaling about 2,500 tons; railway service

(Piacenza)

Piacenza:
"Magazzini Generali Comunali di Piacenza"
railway service

(Ravenna)

Porto di Ravenna:
"Silos Granari del Candiano--S.A. Agricola Commerciale Ravenna"
capacity: 100 tons

3. SUGAR

a. Veneto

(Padova)

Este:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
capacity: 8,000 tons

Padova:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
headquarters

Ponte Longo:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
capacity: 35,000 tons

(Rovigo)

Bottrighe:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
capacity: 15,000 tons

(Venezia)

Cavarzere:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
capacity: 15,000 tons; railway service

Venezia Marittima:
"Magazzini Generali del Provveditorato al Porto di Venezia"
railway service

4. WINE

a. Liguria

(Genova)

Genova:
"Società Anonima Docks Liguri"

b. Lombardia

(Cremona)

Cremona:
"Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo per la provincia di Cremona"
capacity: 200 tons; railway service

(Milano)

Milano:
"Docks Milano Società Anonima"
capacity: 60 tons; railway service

c. Marche

(Ancona)

Senigallia:
"Magazzini Generali del Comune di Senigallia"
capacity: 1,600 tons (shared with oil)

Padova:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
headquarters
Ponte longo:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
capacity: 35,000 tons

(Rovigo)

Bottrighe:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
capacity: 15,000 tons

(Venezia)

Cavarzere:
"Magazzini Generali della Provincia di Padova e finitimi"
capacity: 15,000 tons; railway service
Venezia Marittima:
"Magazzini Generali del Provveditorato al Porto di Venezia"
railway service

4. WINE

a. Liguria

(Genova)

Genova:
"Società Anonima Docks Liguri"

b. Lombardia

(Cremona)

Cremona:
"Consorzio Agrario Cooperativo per la provincia di Cremona"
capacity: 200 tons; railway service

(Milano)

Milano:
"Docks Milano Società Anonima"
capacity: 60 tons; railway service

c. Marche

(Ancona)

Senigallia:
"Magazzini Generali del Comune di Senigallia"
capacity: 1,600 tons (shared with oil)

5. SULPHUR

a. Sicily

(Agrigento)

Licata:
"Consorzio dei Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
Porto Empedocle:
"Consorzio dei Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"

(Catania)

Catania:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"

(Palermo)

Termini Imerese:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"

6. INFLAMMABLES
(Naphtha, benzene, oil, etc.)

a. Piemonte

(Vercelli)

Vercelli:
"S.A. Magazzini Generali Alta Italia"
naphtha: capacity: 10,000 tons; railway service

b. Liguria

(Imperia)

Portomaurizio:
"Societa' Anonima Ligure Stabilimenti Oleari"
oil: capacity: 5,200 tons

c. Lombardia

(Milano)

Milano:
"Docks Milano Societa' Anonima"
capacity: 100 tons railway service

d. Venezia Guilia e Zara

(Fiume)

Fiume:
"Azienda dei Magazzini Generali di Fiume"
lubricants and combustibles: capacity: 6,000 tons

e. Emilia

(Piacenza)

Piacenza:
"Magazzini Generali Comunali di Piacenza"
railway service

f. Marche

(Ancona)

Senigallia:
"Magazzini Generali del Comune di Senigallia"
oil: Capacity: 1,600 tons (shared with wine)

g. Puglie

(Bari)

Bari:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali Baresi"
capacity: 100 tons

h. Calabrie

(Reggio Calabria)

Gioia Tauro:
"S.A. Magazzini Generali dell' Italia Meridionale ed Insulare"
oil: Capacity: 5,340 tons

7. PERISHABLES

(Meat, vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc.)

a. Lombardia

(Milano)

Milano:
"Docks Milano Societa' Anonima"
capacity: 900 tons; railway service

b. Venezia Tridentina

(Bolzano)

Bolzano:
"Ente Autonomo Magazzini Generali"
railway service

c. Veneto

(Padova)

Padova:
"Ente Autonomo Magazzini Generali di Padova"
capacity: 750 tons fresh fruit; 150 tons alimentary paste; 380 tons eggs; railway service

(Verona)

Verona:
"Magazzini Generali di Verona"
fruits, vegetables, meat: Capacity: 5,000 tons meat; railway service

d. Venezia Guilia e Zara

(Trieste)

Trieste:
"Magazzini Generali di Trieste"
capacity: 8,552 tons

e. Emilia

(Bologna)

Bologna:
"Magazzini Centrali Italiani"
fruit and fish; railway service

f. Toscana

(Firenze)

Firenze:
"S.A. Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
railway service

(Livorno)

Livorno:
"Societa' Silos Livornesi"
vegetables; railway service

g. Lazio

(Roma)

Civitavecchia:
"Societa' dei Silos e Magazzini Generali di Civitavecchia"
capacity: 850 tons meat

Roma:
"Magazzini Generali in Roma"
railway service

h. Campania

(Napoli)

Napoli:
"Societa' Industrie Frigorifere Meridionale--Magazzini Generali"
capacity: 6,000 tons; railway service

i. Sicily

(Catania)

Catania:
"Soc. An. Esercizio Magazzini Generali"

(Palermo)

Palermo:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
railway service

8. TEXTILE MATERIALS
(Silk, rayon, cotton, wool, hides, cocoons, etc.)

a. Piemonte

(Torino)

Torino:
"Societa' Torinese per la Stagionatura ed Assaggio delle sete ed altre materie tessili"
silk, cocoons, silk waste, etc.; railway service
"Assaggio Stagionatura Sete Piemontese Anonima e Magazzini Generali"
silk, silk waste, cocoons; capacity: 20 tons silk; 10 tons cocoon

b. Lombardia

(Bergamo)

Bergamo:
"Magazzini Generali della Societa' Immobiliare Industriale Bergamasca--Gestione Toffetti"
cotton, wool, silk, rayon; railway service

(Brescia)

Brescia:
"S.A. Borghetto--Magazzini Generali di Brescia"
capacity: 100 tons cocoons

(Milano)

Milano:
"Stagionatura Anonima Milano"
silk, cocoons, wool textiles

c. Veneto

(Padova)

Camposampiero:
"Magazzini Generali della Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo in Camposampiero e Cittadella"
cocoons, silk

Cittadella:
"Magazzini Generali della Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo in Camposampiero e Cittadella"
cocoons, silk

(Treviso)

Oderzo:
"Anonima Veneta per prove, assagio, stagionatura e Magazzini bozzoli e sete"
cocoons

Meduna di Livenza:
"Anonima Veneta per prove, assagio, stagionatura e Magazzini bozzoli e sete"
cocoons

Treviso:
"Anonima Veneta per prove, assagio, stagionatura e Magazzini bozzoli e sete"
capacity: 250 tons cocoons; 2 tons silk

(Udine)

Cividale:
"Anonima Veneta per prove, assagio, stagionatura e Magazzini bozzoli e sete"
capacity: 150 tons cocoons

(Venezia)

Venezia Marittima:
"Magazzini Generali del Provveditorato al Porto di Venezia"
cotton; railway service

(Vicenza)

Vicenza:
"Magazzini Generali Bozzoli, Sete, Lane ed Affini"
silk, wool, general textile fibers

d. Emilia

(Bologna)

Bologna:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
cocoons

(**Forli**)

Predappio:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
capacity: 5,000 tons cocoons

e. **Campania**

(**Napoli**)

Napoli:
"Punto Franco Pelli ed Affini"
hides, wool.

9. OTHER SPECIFIED ARTICLES

(Salt, fertilizers, liquids, olive oil, molasses, flour, charcoal, timber, carbide)

a. **Lombardia**

(**Milano**)

Milano:
"Societa' per l'Esercizio dei Magazzini Generali di Messina"
headquarters

(**Pavia**)

Pavia:
"Magazzini Generali di Pavia gestiti dal Consorzio Agrario cooperativo di Lodi, Milano e Pavia"
fertilizer; railway service

b. **Veneto**

(**Padova**)

Padova:
"Ente Autonomo Magazzini Generali di Padova"
cisterns for benzene and oil; railway service

c. **Venezia Tridentina**

(**Fiume**)

Fiume:
"Azienda dei Magazzini Generali di Fiume"

d. Emilia

(Bologna)

Bologna:
"Magazzini Centrali Italiani--S.A."
capacity of cisterns: 130 tons; railway service

(Ravenna)

Porto di Ravenna:
"Silos Granari del Candiano--S.A. Agricola Commerciale Ravenna"
vegetables, charcoal, timber

e. Toscana

(Livorno)

Livorno:
"S.A. Magazzini Generali di Livorno"
carbide; railway service

f. Lazio

(Roma)

Civitavecchia:
"Societa' dei Silos e Magazzini Generali di Civitavecchia"
salt; capacity: 4,000 tons

g. Campania

(Napoli)

Castellammare di Stabia:
"Magazzini Generali di Castellammare di Stabia"
salt; capacity: 6,000 tons; railway service

h. Sicily

(Messina)

Messina:
"Societa' per l'Esercizio dei Magazzini Generali di Messina"
olive oil; 18 cisterns; capacity: 450 tons

10. GENERAL OR UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES

a. Piemonte

(Alessandria)

Novi Ligure:
"Docks Novi Ligure Soc. An."

(Novara)

Novara:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati con Silos da Cereali"
railway service
"Magazzini Generali di Novara"
railway service

b. Liguria

(Genova)

Genova:
"Soc. An. Docks Internazionali di Rivarolo"
railroad service

(La Spezia)

Spezia:
"Magazzini Generali de La Spezia"

c. Lombardia

(Bergamo)

Bergamo:
"Magazzini Generali Bergamaschi S.A."
railway service

(Milano)

Lodi:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali di Lodi"
railway service
Milano:
"Societa' Anonima Magazzini Generali di Lombardia"
railway service
"Societa' Anonima Docks G. Odino & C."
"Magazzini Generali Milanesi S.A."
railway service

(Pavia)

Mortara:
"Magazzini Generali della Lomellina"
capacity: 1,000 tons railway service
Pavia:
"Gaslini S.A.--Magazzini Generali"

d. Venezia Tridentina

(Bolzano)

Bolzano:
"Ente Autonomo Magazzini Generali"
railway service

e. Veneto

(Padova)

Padova:
"Ente Autonomo Magazzini Generali di Padova"
capacity: 1,500 tons; railway service

(Treviso)

Treviso:
"Anonima Veneta per prove, assagio, stagionatura e magazzini bozzoli e sete"
capacity: 2,000 tons

(Venezia)

Venezia:
"Societa' Veneta per l'Esercizio di Magazzini Generali e Spedizioni"
capacity: 40,000 tons; railway service
Venezia Marittima:
"Societa' dei Sylos di Venezia"
railway service
"Magazzini Generali del Provveditorato al Porto di Venezia"
railway service

(Verona)

Verona:
"Magazzini Generali di Verona"
railway service

f. Venezia Giulia e Zara

(Trieste)

Trieste:
"Magazzini Generali di Trieste"
capacity: 718,000 tons

g. Emilia

(Bologna)

Bologna:
"Magazzini Generali Raccordati del Monte di Bologna"
"Magazzini Centrali Italiani--S.A."
railway service
"Societa' Anonima dei Magazzini Generali in Bologna"
capacity: 5,000 tons

(Ferrara)

Ferrara:
"Magazzini Generali della Cassa di Risparmio di Ferrara"

(Modena)

Mirandola:
"Magazzini Generali di Mirandola"

(Parma)

Parma:
"Magazzini Generali Fiduciari"
capacity: 3,000 tons; railway service

(Piacenza)

Piacenza:
"Magazzini Generali Comunali di Piacenza"
railway service

(Reggio Emilia)

Reggio Emilia:
"Magazzini Generali di Reggio Emilia"

h. Toscana

(Arezzo)

Civitella della Chiana:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
Monte S. Savino:
"Magazzini Generali di Firenze"

(Firenze)

Firenze:
"S.A. Magazzini Generali di Firenze"
railway service

l. Puglie

(Bari)

Bari:
"Soc. An. Magazzini Generali Baresi"

m. Sicily

(Catania)

Catania:
"Soc. An. Esercizio Magazzini Generali"
branch warehouse

(Messina)

Messina:
"Societa' per l'Esercizio dei Magazzini Generali di Messina"
capacity: 2,500 tons

(Palermo)

Palermo:
"Consorzio per i Magazzini Generali della Sicilia"
railway service

n. Sardegna

(Cagliari)

Cagliari:
"Magazzini Generali in Cagliari"

(Livorno)

- Livorno:
  - "S.A. Magazzini Generali di Livorno"
    - railway service
  - "Societa' Silos Livornesi"
    - railway service

i. Marche

(Ancona)

- Ancona:
  - "Magazzini Generali di Ancona"
- Senigallia:
  - "Magazzini Generali di Comune di Senigallia"

j. Lazio

(Roma)

- Civitavecchia:
  - "Societa' dei Silos e Magazzini Generali di Civitavecchia"
    - capacity: 3,000 tons
- Roma:
  - "Magazzini Generali in Roma"
    - capacity: 6,500 tons; railway service

k. Campania

(Napoli)

- Castellammare di Stabia:
  - "Magazzini Generali di Castellammare di Stabia"
    - railway service
- Napoli:
  - "Docks Meridionali S.A."
    - railway service
  - "Societa' Silos Napoletani"
- Torre Annunziata:
  - "Magazzini Generali di Torre Annunziata"
    - capacity: 4,200 tons; railway service

(Salerno)

- Salerno:
  - "Societa' Cooperativa fra Industriali e Commercianti Esercizio Magazzini Generali"
    - capacity: 10,000 tons

APPENDIX III-B. ORGANIZED WHOLESALE MARKETS

A. Fish Markets

1. The Rome fish market covers an area of 2,756 square meters. It was founded in 1927 and is controlled by the Governor of Rome. The market has railroad connection, warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done upon a commission basis, brokers selling to retailers, peddlers and manufacturers, the Cassa di mercato retaining 0.75 percent of the purchase price of goods sold. The principal regions from which the goods originate are: parts of Lazio (30 percent), Toscana (25 percent), Abruzzi (18 percent), Puglie, Marche, Sicily. The market supplies Rome and vicinity. Its turnover in 1935 amounted to 63,835 quintals.

2. The Turin fish market covers an area of 800 square meters. It was founded in 1931 and is operated by the Alleanza Cooperativa Torinese. The market has no railroad connection but is equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done by public auction. Fishing companies, importers and wholesalers sell to wholesalers, peddlers and manufacturers, the Cassa di mercato retaining 1.2 percent of the sales price. Products sold are primarily domestic. The market supplies Turin and vicinity. Its turnover in 1935 amounted to 9,053 quintals.

3. The Genoa fish market covers an area of 1,200 square meters. It was founded in 1936 and is operated by the municipality. The market has no railroad connection but is equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done by public auction with exporters accounting for many of the purchases. Retailers and peddlers are the large buyers. The Cassa di Mercato retains 1.25 percent of the sales price. The principal regions from which the goods originate are: Riviera di Ponente, Riviera di Levante, Adriatic and Tyrrhenian Sea, and foreign countries. The market supplies

Genoa and vicinity, Milan, Turin, Piacenza, and foreign markets. Its turnover in 1935 amounted to 23,588 quintals.

4. The Milan fish market covers an area of 5,800 square meters. It was founded in 1935 and is operated by the municipality. The market has no railroad connection but is equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities of 6,000 cubic meters. Business is also conducted by public auction, the Cassa di mercato retaining 1 percent of the sales price. The principal regions fromwhich the goods originate are: S. Benedetto del Tranto, Veneto, Emilia, Marche, Liguria, Laghi, as well as Norway, Denmark and Sweden. The market supplies Milan and vicinity. Its turnover in 1935 amounted to 24,120 quintals.

5. The Venice fish market covers 570 square meters and is operated by the municipality. The market has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done by a form of public auction with secret bids. Fishing companies are the most numerous sellers; retail establishments the important customers. The Cassa di mercato retains .80 percent of the sales price. The goods originate from the Venetian sea shore and supply Venice and vicinity, as well as other urban centers of northern Italy. The turnover in 1935 was 48,403 quintals.

6. The fish market of S. Benedetto del Tranto covers an area of 6,179 square meters. It was founded in 1935 and is operated by the municipality. The market has no railroad connection but is equipped with warehouses. Business is done upon the basis of public auctions. The Cassa di mercato retains .80 percent of the sales price. The principal origin of the fish is the Adriatic Sea; they are supplied to all parts of Italy, especially Rome (22 percent), Abruzzi (16 percent), and Milan (16 percent). The turnover was between 11,000 and 17,000 quintals in the early 'thirties; in 1935 it rose to 73,889 quintals.

7. The Naples fish market covers an area of 2,800 square meters. It was founded in 1926 and is operated by the municipality in partnership with the Consorzio Peschereccio del Tirreno. The market has no railroad connection but is equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done by public auction, producers, wholesalers and brokers selling to retailers and peddlers. The Cassa di mercato retains 1.10 percent of the sales price. The principal origin of the goods is the Gulf of Naples, the Adriatic, Tyrrhenian, and Ionian Seas, Sicily and Sardinia. The market supplies Naples and vicinity. Its turnover in 1935 amounted to 72,663 quintals.

B. Cattle and Meat Markets

1. The cattle and meat market of Rome covers an area of 55,786 square meters. It was founded in 1891 and is controlled by the Governor of Rome. Business is generally transacted at the following times:

Cattle - - - - - - - - Thursday
Live hogs- - - - - - - Wednesday
Slaughtered animals- - Tuesday and Friday

The market has railroad connection as well as warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done on the basis of private contracts by licensed brokers, selling to wholesale buyers, butchers, and various purchasing agents. The number of cattle marketed was above 65,000 in 1935. These cattle came from Toscana, Marche, Umbria, Lazio, and from abroad; the poultry, from Toscana and Lazio; the hogs, from Emilia and Lazio. The market provides all local consumption requirements.

2. The cattle and meat market of Turin covers an area of 17,600 square meters. It was founded in 1868 and is operated by the municipality.

Business is transacted at the following times:

Cattle - - - - - - - - - -Monday, Thursday, Saturday
Live hogs- - - - - - - Friday, Saturday
Slaughtered animals- -Tuesday, Friday
Poultry - - - - - - - - Tuesday, Friday

The market has railroad connection as well as warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done upon the basis of private contracts by wholesalers, brokers, and various producers, on the one hand, and by processors, wholesalers, and retailers on the other. The number of animals sold in 1935 was: 85,620 head of cattle, 29,451 hogs, and large quantities of slaughtered animals. Most of the cattle came from Piemonte (58 percent), which also supplied the bulk of the hogs (95 percent) and poultry (96 percent). Horsemeat originated exclusively from Turin and vicinity. The market supplies Turin and vicinity.

3. The meat and cattle market of Genoa covers an area of 7,845 square meters. It was founded in 1930 and is operated by the municipality. Business is transacted at the following times:

Cattle - - - - Monday, Wednesday
Poultry - - - - Monday, Wednesday

The market has railroad connection but is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done upon the basis of private contracts by commission men and by the Consorzio allevatori industr. commercianti carni e affini. Most of the cattle marketed in Genoa comes from Emilia, Liguria, and Piemonte; most of the poultry from Toscana and Piemonte; most of the hogs from Piemonte and Emilia, and most of the horses from Liguria. The market supplies Genoa and vicinity.

4. The meat and cattle market of Milan covers an area of 260,000 square meters. It was founded in 1930 and is operated by the municipality. Business is transacted at the following times:

Cattle - - - - - - - - - - Monday, Friday
Poultry- - - - - - - - - - Tuesday, Friday
Live hogs- - - - - - - - - Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
Slaughtered animals - - - Tuesday, Thursday, Friday

Business is done on the basis of private contracts by producers and middle men selling to butchers. The number of animals marketed in 1935 was: 154,400 head of cattle, 37,100 hogs, 5,286 horses and some poultry. The supplies originated from the indicated regions.

Cattle: Lombardia, Piemonte, Emilia, Marche, Venetia, as well as from Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.
Poultry: Lombardia, Emilia.
Hogs: Lombardia, Emilia.
Horses: Lombardia.
Slaughtered animals: Lombardia, Venetia, Emilia, as well as Denmark and the Netherlands. The market supplies Milan and vicinity.

5. The meat and cattle market of Verona covers an area of 20,886 square meters. It was founded in 1897, reorganized in 1911, and is operated by the municipality. Business is transacted on Mondays. The market has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. This is an open market in whose operations producers, wholesalers, brokers and butchers participate on the basis of private contracts. The number of animals marketed in 1935 was: 32,469 head of cattle; 10,815

horses, and some poultry and hogs in addition to quantities of slaughtered animals. The cattle was supplied from Venetia, Hungary and Yugoslavia, while the horses originated from Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The destination of the cattle is Verona and vicinity, while that of the horses is northern and central Italy.

6. The meat and cattle market of Bologna covers an area of 22,500 square meters. It was founded in 1902 and is operated by a private concern which has leased it from the municipality. Business is transacted on Tuesday and Friday. The market has railroad connection but is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Business is done on the basis of private contracts by producers and middlemen of various types, on the one side, and by butchers, farmers, wholesalers, and brokers on the other. The number of animals marketed in 1935 was as follows: 34,000 head of cattle, 78,300 hogs, 2,995 horses. The cattle came from Emilia, Piemonte, Venetia, Marche, Toscana, Hungary and Rumania; the hogs came from Emilia. The market supplies the city of Bologna and vicinity.

7. The meat and cattle market of Naples covers an area of 13,511 square meters. It was founded in 1926 and is operated by the municipality. Business is transacted at the following time:

Cattle - - - - - - Wednesday
Poultry- - - - - - Friday
Hogs - - - - - - - Wednesday

The market has railroad connection but is not equipped with warehouses or refrigeration facilities. Business is done upon the basis of private contracts as well as by auction by various importers, brokers and producers on the one side and butchers on the other. The number of animals marketed in 1935 was: 33,874 head of cattle, 31,201 hogs, 66,937 head of poultry. The cattle came from Campania; the poultry from Campania, Lazio, Calabria, and Lucania; the hogs from Campania and Marche. The market supplies the city of Naples.

C. Egg And Poultry Markets

1. The egg and poultry market of Rome covers an area of 7,200 square miles. It was founded in 1927 and is operated under the control of the Governor of Rome. Business is transacted every morning except Monday. The market has railroad connection as well as warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The supplies, which are designed for the city of Rome, originate from the Agro Romano, Toscana, Abruzzi, Marche, Umbria, Sardinia, Campania, Piemonte, as well as from Hungary and Yugoslavia.

2. The egg and poultry market of Milan covers an area of 36,000 square meters. It was founded in 1884, reorganized in 1925, and is operated by a private concern. Business is transacted on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The market has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The supplies, which are destined for the city of Milan (70-80 percent) with the remainder for other cities in the vicinity, originate from Veneto, Emilia, Piemonte, as well as from Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

3. The egg and poultry market of Genoa covers an area of 2,000 square meters. It was founded in 1930 and is operated by the municipality. Business is transacted on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday. The market has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The supplies, which are destined for Genoa and vicinity, came from Piemonte, Toscana, Emilia, Romagna, Veneto, as well as Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Tripolitania and Egypt.

D. **Fruit And Vegetable Markets**

1. The fruit and vegetable market of Rome covers an area of 40,000 square meters. It was founded in 1924 and is operated under the control of the Governor of Rome. It is equipped with railroad connection, warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The turnover in 1935 was 120,000,000 lire. Products were supplied from the various regions of Italy as well as from the colonies (bananas), Hungary (potatoes), Greece (dried fruits, grapes and figs), Spain (grapes, apricots), Tunisia (dates).

2. The fruit and vegetable market of Genoa covers an area of 14,000 square meters. It was founded in 1925 and is operated by the municipality. It has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. Transactions in 1935 amounted to 60,000,000 lire. The origin of the products is the same as for the Rome market.

3. The fruit and vegetable market of Turin covers an area of 44,500 square meters. It was founded in 1934 and is operated by the municipality. It has railroad connection as well as warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The turnover in 1935 was 100,000,000 lire. The products come from the same sources as do those for the Rome market.

4. The fruit and vegetable market of Milan covers an area of 74,000 square meters. It was founded in 1911 and is operated by the municipality. It has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The turnover in 1935 was 225,000,000 lire. (For the origin of the products, see the Rome market). The market supplies the city of Milan and the neighborhood provinces; 3 to 10 percent of the products used to be exported.

5. The fruit and vegetable market of Verona covers an area of 6,250

square meters. It was founded in 1929 and is operated by the municipality. The market has railroad connection but is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The turnover in 1935 was 50,000,000 lire. (For the origin of the products see the Rome market). Thirty-five percent of the products was designed for local consumption and for the neighborhood provinces: 35 percent for Veneto, Venezia, Lombardia, Emilia, Piemonte; 30 percent for export, especially to Germany.

6. The fruit and vegetable market of Venezia covers an area of 1,000 square meters. It is operated by the municipality. It has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities.

7. The fruit and vegetable market of Chioggia covers an area of 2,960 square miles. It was founded in 1889 and is operated by the municipality. It has no railroad connection and is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The turnover in 1935 was 10,000,000 lire. The principal products are local vegetables and fruit from Veneto and Campania. The market supplies Chioggia and the vicinity; a part of the products used to be exported especially to Germany.

8. The fruit and vegetable market of Naples covers an area of 36,000 square meters. It was founded in 1926 and is operated by the municipality. It has railroad connection but is not equipped with warehouses and refrigeration facilities. The turnover in 1935 was 30,000,000 lire. (For the origin of the products, see the Rome market). The products are used for local consumption as well as for shipments to other Italian markets. There were from exports from it to Switzerland, German, Austria and Hungary.

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